ANCIENT REMAINS NEAR BUXTON

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS OF MICAH SALT

W. TURNER F.S.S

1868

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ANCIENT REMAINS,

NEAR BUXTON

(Being reprints of papers by the REV. J. C. COX, LL.D.,
F.S.A.; JOHN WARD, F.S.A.; and W. H. SALT,
regarding the Archaeological explorations of
MICAH SALT).

COLLATED AND EXTENDED
BY
WM. TURNER, F.S.S.

(Author of "The Ceramics of Swansea and Nantgarw," etc.)

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

The literature relating to prehistoric man and animals has now become very extensive. Even in one county—Derbyshire—a considerable amount of labour has been expended in the exploration of barrows, caves, and rock shelters. A good deal of that labour has been reported upon and the results published. The volumes of Thomas Bateman, Rooke Pennington, and Llewellynn Jewitt have brought the record, in the shape of published books, down to the year 1877, so far as Derbyshire is concerned. Since that time various gentlemen have laboured, physically and mentally, at the same branch of study; and none more extensively and successfully than my friend, Mr. Micah Salt, of Buxton.

Professor Boyd Dawkins has visited Mr. Salt's collection, and lectured on Deep Dale Cave. He said that these "finds" of Romano-British relics were more extensive than at any other single cave in the kingdom. He strongly urged the systematic excavation of this cave, and recommended the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society to consider it. The matter was warmly and sympathetically discussed by the Council of that Society, about eight years ago, and doubtless the work would have been taken up had it not been for other and extensive labour already undertaken, such as the costly excavations at Duffield Castle, the exploration of Rains Cave, etc. Meantime Mr. Salt has gone on with his work. Under these circumstances it is considered desirable that some lasting record should be made of his labours. Not only so, but that another step should thus be taken in filling up the historical record of Derbyshire's exposition of Roman and pre-Roman times in that county, so far as the relics recovered from under the surface of the soil will permit. The future historian of those facts will thus be guided

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and helped when he comes to deal with this question as a whole, and when it is found to have been sufficiently ripe for such treatment.

Much of Mr. Salt's work has been recorded in the pages of the " Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Journal," the " Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London," " The Reliquary," and " The Antiquary," but those accounts are incomplete, they are scattered, and may not be so readily accessible to the future student as when they are in a concrete form. The books on the labours of Bateman and others have focussed this study and rendered the future student's labour much easier, and less liable to error. Although Mr. Salt does not lay claim to the prominent position in the archæological world held by any of the gentlemen above named, yet, as every link helps to lengthen a chain, so he hopes that this contribution of his to the archæology of Derbyshire may similarly " pay out " the chain of evidence required to trace the prehistoric man amid the caves and lows of " The Peak."

So far as I am personally concerned, I am pleased to assist him in this matter. I have accompanied him in a few of his expeditions, and have even done a small amount of the " digging," but I make no pretence to a thorough and scientific knowledge of his work. I admire his perseverance, and the persistent manner he has overcome difficulties of various kinds in the pursuit of this object. Those difficulties were evidently much added to because he had no special training for the study or the physical labour connected with these explorations of his. Personally he could not have accomplished the large amount of physical labour required without the assistance cheerfully given by his sons. He has also been to considerable expense for manual assistance occasionally. It has literally been the " pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," and it is clear that the course which he has adopted could only have been mastered by the promptings of a native love of science, and a fine spirit of courage and energy infused into the work.

In further reference to what I have said above regarding the interest taken in the archæology of Derbyshire and the use of such a book as the one now compiled, I may state that Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., is at present collecting materials for the Archæological Survey of Derbyshire, with which task he is entrusted by the Society of Antiquaries and the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. This survey will consist of a classified list of all Pleistocene, pre-Roman, Romano-British, and early Anglo-Saxon—that is pre-Christian—antiquities of the county, with a suitable introduction and a map showing their distribution. Similar surveys have already been published for several other counties, and their value to the archæologist is, it need scarcely be said, inestimable. Although the antiquarian bibliography of Derbyshire is unusually full and large, there are undoubtedly many minor antiquities (actual or reputed) of these periods, which have escaped notice in books and the transactions of learned societies. To get at these facts Mr. Ward must depend largely upon the co-operation of others; and as this book will undoubtedly fall into the hands of many who could render valuable help, may it be suggested that they should communicate with him in the matter?

Mr. Ward writes me to say that he would be very pleased to take this opportunity of publicly recording his thanks to Mr. Salt and his son for the "extremely kind and thorough way (whether personally or by letter) in which they have met his enquiries as to the particulars of the various excavations and the precise conditions under which the objects have been found; and he recalls with great pleasure the occasions on which he has joined them in their digging exploits."

I trust it will be clearly understood that this book is not written with the purpose of being considered a classic in the science of archæology. It is essentially a popular account or record of the local "finds" of my friend, Mr. Salt. In any allusion, therefore, which I make to the symbols of archæology it will be founded upon the order prevailing in what might be called the older school, represented by such men as Professor Boyd Dawkins. I am aware that some of the modern school are inclined to depart from the order or arrangement of terms and definitions of the older set. For instance, instead of " Palæolithic," and " Neolithic," as terms, it is proposed to say Palæanthropic or Palæocosmic, Neoanthropic or Neocosmic; but I have no prescriptive right to adopt such a course. These things are in a state of transition, probably. Be it so. It is not for me to adopt any proposed or transitional change. That would be folly. I have, therefore, adhered to the terms and definitions of the older school of thought, which was in its zenith some quarter of a century ago. For instance, the term " prehistoric " in Britain is equivalent to the earliest index of the presence of man we have up to the time of Julius Cæsar. This again has been divided into Palæolithic or the period of chipped flints or the older Stone Age; and the Neolithic or the period of polished stone or the later Stone Age; followed by the Bronze and Iron Ages up to the time given. Until the authorities have fixed upon other and more definite terms, it is not for me to interfere with the older definitions.

I respectfully submit that, under the circumstances stated, the issue of this little volume is justified, if only as a record of reference for students in the extensive field of the archæology of Derbyshire. W.T.

Buxton, April, 1899.

As the book is going through the Press I am informed by Mr. Salt that he has made another discovery at a place previously untouched, viz., at a rock shelter in "Lovers' Leap," Ashwood Dale. He has found two neatly-trimmed flints lying amongst bones. These have been submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins. He says that they belong to the bos longifrons, red deer, horse, pig, sheep, or goat, and a large bird, some broken for the marrow, others burned. At the depth of eighteen inches was a layer of charcoal and a round piece of gritstone, three inches in diameter, that had marks of the fire upon it.—W. T.

CONTENTS.

Page
Preface ... ... v.
Contents ... ... ix.
Illustrations ... ... xi.

CAVES.

Thirst House, Deep Dale 63
Ashwood Dale 75
Finney Hollins (or Swallow Tor) 77
Marl Dale 78
Churn Hole (Rock Shelter) 78

BARROWS.

Grin-low... 83
Thirkel-low Frith 97
Stoop High Edge 98
Thirkel-low 102
Booth High Edge 116
Fairfield Low 116
Gospel Hillocks 119
Abney Low 120
Hill Head 122

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prehistoric Workshops 124
Pit-Circles 130
Catalogue of Relics 134
Conclusion 165

APPENDICES.

A.—(1) Report *re* Professor Dawkins' Visit to Deep Dale Cave 176
(2) Mr. Millett—Extract of Lecture on Ditto ... 177
B.—(1) Bateman's List of Flora found in Barrows ... 179
(2) Professor Sheldon's Account of Flora, etc., in Roy-low Barrow 179
C.—(1) Professor Dawkins' Account of Strata in the Robin Hood Cave, Cresswell Crags 180
(2) Dr. Nüesch's Estimate of Prehistoric Time and Account of the Strata found at the Schweizersbild 180
(3) Professor Worsaae's Estimate of Prehistoric Time 182
D.—Extract from "Ancient Cave Homes in Derbyshire," by John Ward, F.S.A. 182

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Description of Object.	Plate.	Fig.	Page.
Rock Shelter and Cave, Churn Hole, Marl Dale (*Frontispiece*).			
Bronze Fibula, from Thirst House, Deep Dale...	I.	1	11
Bronze Fibula, from Thirst House, Deep Dale...		2	
Bronze Fibula, from Thirst House, Deep Dale...		3	
Bronze Fibula, from Thirst House, Deep Dale...		4	
Bandeau, from Thirst House, Deep Dale...		5	
Toilet Accessories, from Thirst House, Deep Dale		6	
Shield-shaped Fibula, from Thirst House, Deep Dale	II.		17
Relics from Thirst House, Deep Dale, reduced	III.		23
Thirst House, Deep Dale	IV.		31
Longitudinal Section and Plan of Deep Dale Cave	V.		35
Section across the Second Chamber, Deep Dale	VI.		39
Diagram ...	VII.		43
Plan of Interments, Deep Dale	VIII.		57
Bronze Armlet, Deep Dale ...	IX.		61
Bronze Ring and Iron Knife, Deep Dale	X.		61
Cross Section of Interment, Deep Dale...	XI.		65
Iron Spear Head, Deep Dale, quarter size	XII.		65
Section in First Chamber, Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale	XIII.		69
Bone of the Bear, from Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale	XIV.		73
Iron Shears, from Marl Dale...	XV.		81
Flint Flake, from Marl Dale...	XVI.		81
Section of Grin-low Barrow ...	XVII.	1	85
Plan of Interments, Grin-low Barrow		2	

Description of Object.	Plate.	Fig.	Page.
Skull from Grin-low Barrow ...	XVIII.	1	89
		2	
		3	
Food Vase, Grin-low Barrow... ...	XIX.		91
Flints, from Grin-low Barrow...	XX.	1	95
		2	
		3	
Flints and Whetstone, from Grin-low Barrow	XXI.	1	99
		2	
		3	
Plan of a Barrow on Stoop High Edge...	XXII.		103
Bronze Dagger, from Stoop Barrow	XXIII.	1	105
Flint Fabricator, from Stoop Barrow		2	
Fragment of Pottery, from Stoop Barrow		3	
Plan and Section of a Barrow on Thirkel-low	XXIV.		109
Perforated Stone Axe and Fragments of	XXV.	1	113
a Food Vase, Thirkel-low Barrow		2	
Whetstone, Flint Core, and Flint Flake, from Brierlow Farm ...	XXVI.	1	127
		2	
		3	
Bronze Strigil	XXVII.	1	143
Mortarium Inscription, Deep Dale		2	
Bronze Fibula, Deep Dale	XXVIII.		145
Selection of Flint Arrow-heads, from the Catalogue	XXIX.		147
Ampulla, Deep Dale	XXX.		149
Hammer, Deep Dale	XXXI.		151
Spindle-whorl of Gritstone, Deep Dale...	XXXII.		153
Spindle-whorl of Lead, Deep Dale ...	XXXIII.		153
Bronze Tweezers, Deep Dale... ...	XXXIV.		157
Bronze Pin, Deep Dale	XXXV.		157
Bone Needles, Deep Dale	XXXVI.		159
Bone Button, Deep Dale	XXXVII.		159
Bronze Fibula, Deep Dale	XXXVIII.		159
Sections of the Rims of Pottery Vessels, Deep Dale	XXXIX.		161
Cup Stone, Ravens-low	XL.		163
Map			193

INTRODUCTION.

Buxton, as a Spa, has had a great reputation from the earliest historic times. The Romans used it. Mary Queen of Scots has left a record of her visits to it. At the present day visitors come from all parts of the United Kingdom to it, and, even, from the Continent. But, at the same time, there are comparatively few people who are aware of the extent of the archæological objects in and around it. The foundations of Roman villas, baths, and other buildings, have been laid bare from time to time. The great military ways which converged upon it have been traced out. On the wide moorland around, and in the intersecting ravines are numerous remains of still greater age. Many of them have been explored, and the accounts thereof are enshrouded—so to speak—in the transactions of the learned societies. One archæological feature alone renders the place almost unique. It is that of the surprising number of " barrows " which are found in the immediate neighbourhood. South-west of the town, and in a quarter-of-an-hour's walk, the hill called Grin-low may be ascended. It is over 1400 feet above sea level—Buxton is about 1000 feet. From Grin-low a man, with good sight, in clear weather, may count seventeen barrows, within the purview of his vision, on the tops of the neighbouring hills. With a field-glass he, probably, could see as many more of those quiet places of sepulture of the ancient dead, where the Ancient Briton, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon may be discerned blending together in the peace of the last sleep—the sleep of death. Few other towns in the kingdom have a catalogue of similar archæological reminiscences. Within a radius of a dozen miles, there are the great caverns—Poole's, the Peak, Deep Dale, and others—from which have been exhumed relics of the Roman occupation and of the prehistoric man. Not much further off we can see the Cresswell Crag caves, where have been found signs of the cave-man, together with the bones of the mammoth, and other extinct creatures. Within a smaller radius still we find the Stone Circle of Arbor Low—British or Roman camps; and (most exceptional!) an old British or Romano-British racecourse. There are also to be seen the sites of prehistoric workshops, pit circles, which may have been used by the natives in prehistoric times; and rock shelters, for a similar purpose.

During the past fifteen years explorations, in two lines principally—caves and barrows—have been patiently carried out by Mr. Salt, as explained in the preface. His operations have been placed on record, from time to time, by two of Derbyshire's most enthusiastic antiquarians; and it is the very pleasant task of the editor of this book, to weld all the material afforded together, and to continue the story to the present time.

The practical study of archæology was commenced by Mr. Salt as a boy, when observing some men exploring a barrow on Hollinsclough Moor, Staffordshire. After the men had departed, with boyish curiosity he began digging himself, not knowing what might come to hand. He went down a foot deeper than they did, and found a bronze brooch and a quantity of burnt bones. That was in the year 1862. It was years afterwards that he learned the names of the "diggers"—they were Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., and Captain Lucas.

The circumstance sank deeply into his mind, and, doubtless, strengthened an innate predilection for such a field of inquiry.

In 1866 he removed to Buxton. There he made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Redfern, and was often at his place, "Poole's Cavern"—so called—close to Buxton. Mr. Redfern had made several notable discoveries in his cave, such as fibulæ, brooches, pottery, and other relics of the Roman occupation.

During the seventies and early eighties, Mr. Salt had frequently wandered through Deep Dale and observed its caves and rock shelters. On more than one occasion he had seen a vagrant woman go in and out of "Thirst House" Cave as if she had used it as a place of retreat or shelter. Of course, there was the usual crop of stories about fairies living near or at the spot, and many people visited it from time to time. There was also an old tradition that booty had been stored away in it. This had excited the cupidity of the natives, who had often (he was told) gone and searched the cave about half-a-century ago—searched, but did not dig in the clay. A burglary had taken place some sixty years ago in a neighbouring farmhouse, and hence the impression about hidden treasure. But the cave has an older recorded history, for on the north wall of the entrance chamber there are the initials of a seventeenth century visitor and the year of visit—1661.

In 1884* Mr. Redfern happened to say that, probably, the cave in Deep Dale would render up results similar to his own. Hence Mr. Salt decided to try. He made one short visit in the course of that year, and found some animal bones, burnt black, resting in a layer of fat; also, some potsherds, which Professor Boyd Dawkins decided were Romano-British. Some considerable time elapsed, and he mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Charles Bennett, of Buxton, who volunteered to go with him for another attempt. At long intervals several visits were made in company with similar results, till, in the beginning of September, 1889, they were working in the extreme end of the second chamber and broke through the stalagmite. A crash was heard of something heavy bumping down some considerable depth. The hole then made was not large enough for either of them to penetrate. However, they secured the vertebræ of a bear (which the Doctor took with him) and the toe bone (which Mr. Salt is still possessed of). Having mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Hobson, of Buxton (a neighbour), it appears that his son and a companion named Millett proceeded to the cave, widened the hole alluded to, and climbed down to other recesses. They found a bear's skull embedded in stalagmite, which was evidently the piece which had been loosened away by the blows of the pick of Messrs. Bennett and Salt.

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* In Vol. XII., year 1890, of the "Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society's Journal," the Rev. J. C. Cox, in giving an account of the "finds" in "Thirst House," states that Mr. Salt began to explore it in 1884.

In the "Buxton Herald" of 12th March, 1890, there is the report of a paper read by young Mr. Millett regarding the "finds" he had made at "Thirst House." He states that he first became interested in the cave four years previously (? 1886).

The "Buxton Advertiser" of 14th September, 1889, stated that "two boys" named Millett and Hobson had gone down a hole in Deep Dale Cave and had found a bear's skull.

On the 25th January, 1899, Mr. Hobson (one of the "boys" named above) visited the cave again, and met Mr. Salt, by accident, as it were. He stated that he remembered getting at the skull very well, when in company with Millett; that it was embedded in the stalagmite, which they had to break up to get the skull away. It was the first attempt at real exploration of the cave that he (Hobson) had ever made. Millett and himself (he added) were inseparable companions at that time, and often went to Deep Dale bird-nesting.

In 1889, when the fame of the cave was "noised abroad," Mr. Wright, chemist, Buxton, sent the potsherds, found in 1884 by Mr. Salt, to Professor Dawkins, who kindly replied to him that they were Romano-British, and encouraged further exploration.

The news of this discovery got into the columns of the Press, and a number of people went there for some time. A considerable number of interesting objects were found, and are, of course, scattered about in the possession of various people. By-and-bye, however, the efforts of these people died down, and the proprietor also threatened trespassers with prosecution. Mr. Salt, however, got leave to go there when he chose, and he and his boys are the only persons who, to any extent, have continued explorations there during the years which have elapsed since 1889 and 1890. His work has been mainly confined to the talus in front of the cave. It is about two feet in average thickness, and from it some hundreds of relics have been recovered and added to his collection. They are mostly the deposit of historic time. But, in the years 1898 and 1899, he has endeavoured again to find what story the cave-earth, within the limits of the cave, can tell him. Several attempts have been made, and these will be found, with their results, fully described in their proper sequence in the limits of these pages.

Meanwhile, in 1894 and since that year, attempts have been made at opening barrows, where they were left untouched by others. Other caves and a rock shelter have demanded attention. They also are duly described in turn.

The major part of the work alluded to has been recorded in various publications, as stated in the preface. The reports in the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society," by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.; and John Ward, Esq., F.S.A., are very complete, so far, and very interesting. It was considered best, therefore, to simply copy them, with their consent, which has been very kindly given. Of course, Mr. Salt has furnished much of the material upon which these notices were founded. Nevertheless, these two gentlemen have been most kind in giving their time, attention, and scientific knowledge to illustrate the explorations, and Mr. Salt acknowledges all that most fully and freely.

The first papers copied are from the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society," regarding the "finds" at Deep Dale. The others following are taken from the "Proceedings" of the Society of Antiquaries, and relate to the barrow openings. Those papers were also written by Mr. Ward. The rest of the book is made up with records of explorations in other barrows, rock shelters, and caves, the accounts of which have not, as yet, been published, and are compiled now for the first time from notes supplied to me by Mr. Salt, or by his son, Mr. W. H. Salt.

Some of the sketches have been made by Mr. Ward, and the others by Mr. W. H. Salt, eldest son of Mr. Micah Salt. The sketch of the outside and entrance to "Thirst House," Deep Dale, is by Mr. Ward, who has written clearly and interestingly upon the subject—conveying a very vivid idea of its situation, formation, and speculative history to the reader.

Mr. Salt desires, also, to record his best thanks to the following gentlemen for the loan of certain blocks which had already appeared in their publications, namely:—

Messrs. Bemrose, of London and Derby, the proprietors of "The Reliquary."

The Rev. Chas. Kerry, Shefford, Beds., editor of the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society."

Arthur Cox, Esq., Derby, Hon. Secretary of the above-named Society.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., of the Society of Antiquaries, London, for himself and that learned Society.

To Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., &c., of the Owens College, Manchester, very especial thanks and acknowledgments are due for his sympathy and encouraging words of advice, as well as for his visits to Buxton and his identification of the various relics submitted for his inspection.

This brochure has been divided into Caves, &c., Barrows, Prehistoric Workshops, &c., and Appendices, as sections. Under each the work done is accounted for according to the sequence of time. There will also be found a catalogue of relics, not recorded in the text; as well as a short Bibliography of the principal publications consulted or drawn upon; and an Index for the whole book.

The sections will now follow.

Caves.

SOME NOTES ON DEEP DALE CAVE, BUXTON.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society." Vol. 12. 1890.]

Extending about half-a-mile S.S.W. from Marldale, between Buxton and Chelmorton, is the narrow limestone cleft of Deep Dale. A cave in this rocky little valley, the property of Mr. Percival, of Chelmorton, was (in 1884) first discovered to have been inhabited in bygone times, by Mr. Micah Salt, an intelligent tradesman, of High Street, Buxton. About two years ago, Mr. Salt again visited the cave, and found various fragments of pottery, as well as a variety of bones.

In the summer of 1889 other townsmen of Buxton became interested in the caves of Deep Dale, notably Mr. Robert Millett, builder, of West Street. The finding of a large skull, which was supposed to be that of a wild boar, as well as a great number of other bones and much pottery in fragments, caused the explorers to desire further advice. At the end of August, and during September, both Mr. Salt and Mr. Millett put themselves, with great wisdom, into communication with Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., of Owens College, Manchester, who is so well known to Archæologists as the leading authority on all that pertains to caves and their inhabitants. A considerable parcel of bones were submitted to the Professor's examination, with the highly interesting result that they were found to include bones of the red deer, with antlers; of the sheep or goat; of the *bos longifrons*, or short-horned Celtic ox, including skull and teeth; of the horse; of the fox, including a skull; of the hare; and of some large bird. The supposed skull of the wild boar proved to be the most interesting of the "finds," for it was identified as pertaining to the *ursus arctos*. It is a skull of an old bear, with the teeth worn down almost to stumps. The head and jaw of this bear were thickly covered with stalagmite deposit.

Amongst other articles submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins were a polished bone spear head, showing traces of having been gnawed by rodents; the top of a bone pin, turned in a lathe; and various fragments of pottery, chiefly of three different kinds: (1) rude hand-made, (2) Samian, and (3) pseudo-Samian red ware.*

Yet more recently, Mr. Salt has made further discoveries at Deep Dale. On December 26th, 1889, he found a skull, which is supposed to be that of a wolf. On the same occasion, a narrow-necked, flask-shaped vessel was discovered, two feet below the surface. It is described as of a light stone colour, and coarse in texture. The vessel has a handle at the lip; a rough pencil sketch seems to show that it is a small Roman ampulla. Two chipped flints, and a long bone pin were also found on the same day. On December 27th, Mr. Salt found a circular bronze fibula, with a projecting central boss; and on January 14th, 1890, the greater part of a small bronze bracelet or bangle. From the pencil sketches Mr. Salt has kindly submitted to me, just before going to press, of these, his last discoveries, I venture to think that they are sufficiently interesting to warrant our Society having them specially illustrated and described in the next issue of the Journal.

Mr. Salt has also forwarded to me fourteen fragments of the pottery found by him in the Deep Dale Cavern on December 27th, and on January 14th. There is a great and most interesting variety in this little heap of potsherds. Two of the pieces are of the coarse, hand-made black ware of early times, small fragments of white gypsum being mixed with the paste; this kind of pottery has been more than once described in this Journal. The remainder have all been turned on a wheel, and may be generically described as Roman, or Romano-British, but of very different texture, and probably of widely differing dates. Three of these are pieces of coarse, strong, reddish ware, in two instances coloured right through, and in the third having a bluish grey centre. Others are of a blackish grey colour, and of lighter make. Several of them have formed parts of large open vessels. There is one piece of fine chocolate paste that, probably, with one or two others, came from the large Roman potteries of Northamptonshire. There is one piece of a dull, whitish grey, that is evidently part of the rim of a mortarium of Continental make. A small and beautifully glazed fragment is undoubted foreign Samian; and another coarser piece of the same style may,with equal assurance, be termed pseudo or imitation Samian. It is not a little remarkable to hold in one's hand this tiny collection of potsherds, weighing in all not eleven ounces, gathered almost at haphazard from the clay on the floor of a little limestone cave, in an out-of-the-way Derbyshire glen, and to know that this handful of fragments has been brought there from countries and places hundreds, nay, perhaps thousands, of miles apart from each other, and there deposited and used by people, the most ancient of whom may have been there very many centuries before Christ, and the most recent at least fifteen hundred years before Mr. Salt disturbed them from their resting place.

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* We are greatly obliged to the Professor for kindly supplying us with brief notes as to the result of his examination of these finds.—J.C.C.

No further surmises shall, however, be now indulged in, for it is to be hoped that the caves of Deep Dale (there are more than one) may ere long be systematically explored, and that the results may be known to the members of our Society by some competent pen.

The Editor was only anxious that the present journal should not be issued without some brief chronicle of these noteworthy investigations so far as they have been pursued.

SOME FURTHER FINDS IN DEEP DALE CAVE, BUXTON.

BY REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society." Vol. 13. 1891.]

In the last volume of the Journal, pp. 228 and 230, I briefly described Deep Dale Cave, and the bones and relics of man's occupation that had then been disinterred.

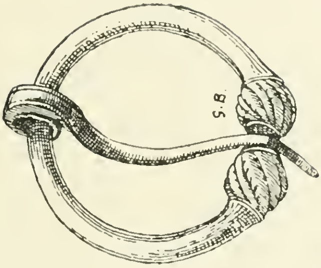
Early in January, 1891, I received from Mr. M. Salt, of High Street, Buxton, a box of valuable relics that had been found by him in Deep Dale Cave during the autumn of 1890. These I have had his kind permission to briefly describe for our Society, and to procure the illustration of the more important specimens by Mr. Bailey.

It is to be understood that in the following list, the articles named were found by Mr. Salt, in October, 1890, two feet below the surface of the present ground. Where the depth of the find, or the date differ, it will be mentioned. In the description I follow the numbering of the articles adopted by Mr. Salt before the collection was submitted to me.

1. A set of silver-plated bronze toilet accessories, intended to hang at the girdle of a Roman lady. It consists of three parts, all hinged so as to work separately, nail cleaner, tweezers for the hair, and ear-pick. Size—length, 3 3-10th inches; breadth, 7-10th inch. It is most exceptional to find this article in perfect condition. (Plate I., fig. 6.)

2. Thin bronze pin for piercing the hair, with small moulded head. Length, 4½ inches.

Plate I.



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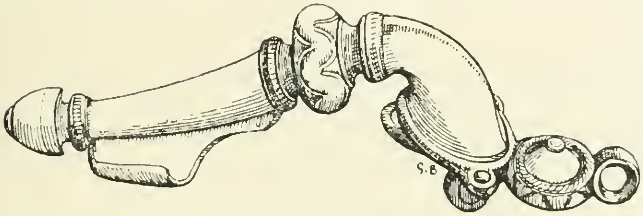

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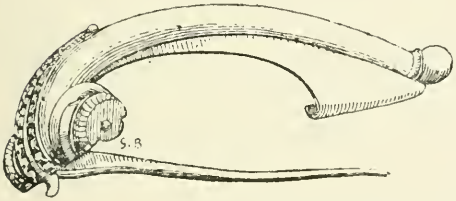

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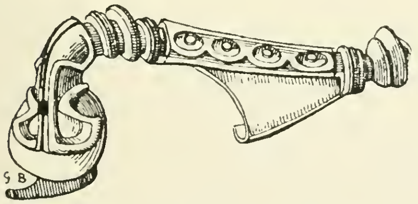

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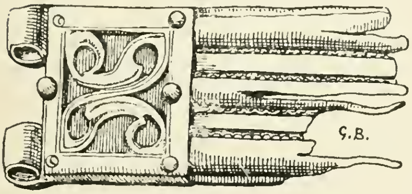

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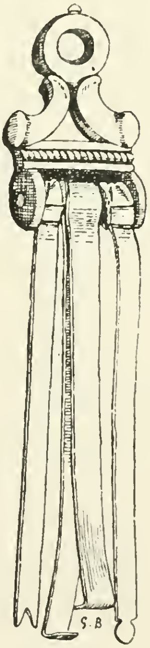


6

Bronze Fibulæ, etc., Thirst House, Deep Dale.

3. Small plain bronze hair tweezers. Length, 2 inches.

4. Smooth piece of narrow bronze, bent clumsily into a finger ring. Diameter, ¾ inch.

5. Piece of curved bronze, about two inches long, ornamented with embossed fish's head; apparently perfect; perhaps a small strigil or scraper (Plate XXVII., fig. 1), to which a handle was attached when in use.

6. This remarkable piece of bronze can be best understood by referring to Mr. Bailey's drawing (Plate I., fig. 5). It is 1 inch broad by 2 inches long; but it is obviously broken off in its length. The reverse is smooth. The effective bold pattern on the obverse is of separate make, and has been applied with six small rivets, two of which are missing. It has evidently been hinged, probably for the attachment of a buckle. The bronze is thin and flexible, save where the ornament is attached. We conjecture that it is part of the fillet or bandeau (tænia, vitta) worn round the hair by young Roman women. Occasionally the fillet was made of pliant metal.

7. Small piece of the point and pin sheath of a broken bronze fibula.

8 and 9. Two bronze pins with spiral springs still attached, from small fibulæ or brooches.

10. Hooked piece of flat bronze, the shank pierced with small hole. Length, 1½ inches; ½ inch across the hook. It is too big for a fresh-water fish-hook, and has probably been fixed to a shelf or wall, to be used in the suspension of small articles.

11. Spindle-whorl of lead, 1 inch in diameter.

12. Piece of thin curved bronze, about 6 inches long; it has probably been a part of the metallic binding of the edge of a round leathern shield or target.

13. Part of a broken bone nail-cleaner.

14. Small piece of ornamental bronze, 1 inch long.

15. Thin bronze ear-pick, 2½ inches long, pierced for attaching to chatelaine.

16. Large bead of blue glass.

17. Fragment of very thin piece of bronze, pierced at one end.

18. Ring of thick bronze wire, with two light blue glass beads attached. Query, ear-ring?

[19 to 28, inclusive, were found in a layer of charcoal, three feet deep, in front of Deep Dale Cave, and are perhaps all pre-historic, and not of Romano-British date.]

19 and 20. Two twisted circles of iron, one broken; each about 1½ inches in diameter.

21. Polished piece of circular bone, 1½ inches long, ½ inch in diameter. The bone is pierced or hollowed longitudinally, and also pierced with a hole in the centre.

22. Broken flint arrow head.

23. Small flint arrow head.

24. Piece of iron, 2 inches long, with returned ends; perhaps a strike-light.

25. Much corroded heavy iron clout nail.

26. Part of an iron knife, has had a haft; 4 inches long by 1 inch in broadest part.

27. Piece of flint; perhaps a small scraper.

28. A small human double tooth, worn smooth and flat.

29. Fibula, the metal of which is an amalgam of silver and quick-silver; now of a fine green colour. The bow is highly arched, and most beautifully chased and wrought. Length, 2 3-10th inches. (Plate I., fig. 4.)

30. Fibula of bronze, silvered and enamelled, with hinged pin complete. Length, 2 2-5th inches. A very good specimen, finely chased at the spring of the bow. (Plate I., fig. 3.)

31. Fibula of light, plain, but elegant make, 2 inches long, of a bluish tinge, apparently silver enamelled on bronze.

32. Bronze fibula, 2 inches long, of the same style of pattern as 29, but thinner and less ornamented. Remains of spiral spring.

33. Fibula of same metal as 29 and 30, 2 inches long, with suspensory ring beyond the rise of the bow.

34. A large fine fibula, of bronze, silvered and enamelled; 3½ inches long. The bow is rounded or ornamented with an effective boss in the highest part. The nose of the bow is also well treated. The back part of the bow (as to some extent in number 29) is enlarged in a cup-shaped form to cover the upper part of the spiral spring, of which the pin formed a continuous part. The bow is beautifully prolonged at the back and ends in a ring for suspension. This is a most unusual and very good specimen. (Plate I., fig. 2.)

35. Part of a circular iron fibula.

36. Circular bronze fibula, silvered and enamelled, about 1½ inches in diameter, with movable pin. This is a ring brooch of the Celtic type, which has often been found of plain bronze in Ireland. (Plate I., fig. 1.)

37. A somewhat smaller circular brooch of the same design as the last, but lacking the pin, and of corroded iron.

38. Iron bowed fibula, 2 inches long, of a pattern like 33.

39. A circular bronze fibula, 1 3-10th inches in diameter, with a raised central boss, and with six projecting cusps at equal intervals round the margin. It was found about six yards from the entrance to the cave. This is almost a fellow to the brooch that was found in the cave and exhibited last year, and of which we now give drawings, by Mr. Bailey, in three positions. (Plate II.)

I exhibited the one here drawn in London last spring, and it excited much interest among expert Romano-British Antiquaries. No similar shape was there known. It has evidently been carefully modelled by the jeweller after the fashion of a circular shield. The finding of the fellow brooch is of peculiar interest; it would have suggested that these two examples were worn, as an exact pair, on the shoulders of some Roman or Romanised lady to hold up the classic folds of her drapery; but careful measurement shows that the more recently discovered one is 3-16th inch less than the one that is engraved, so that they could not have been cast in the same mould.

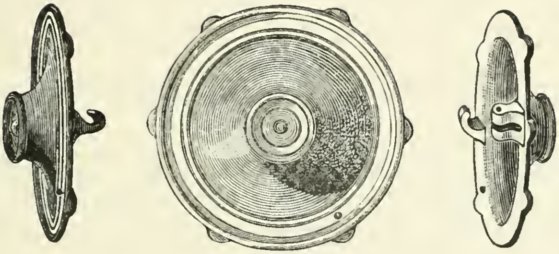
I am indebted to Mr. Johnson, jeweller, of Derby, for the description of the metal of the brooches and other objects on Plate I. Mr. Johnson says that this silver enamelling, very unusual in Roman finds, is much like the Norwegian and the Japanese enamels. He also suggests that the large heavy fibula (Fig. 2) looks like the model of a Roman catapult, particularly in the spring arrangement on the under side. The same idea holds good to some extent with regard to Fig. 4.

This large and varied collection of brooches and other ladies' ornaments seem to point to the concealing of this jewellery by thieves, or the collection of discarded or damaged specimens by some Cave dwellers after the Roman occupation had ceased. At all events, it is absurd to imagine that the wearers of these brooches ever lived in these limestone crevices.

In addition to the numbered and mounted articles, Mr. Salt also sent me a variety of other pieces and fragments from the same cave, of his own recent discovery.

One of these is a rounded piece of stalagmite, 5in. long by about 2½in. in diameter. It is deeply grooved in the centre, as if to form a safe attachment for a cord. If it had not been that it was hollowed at one end into a decreasing hole 1½in. deep, I should have conjectured that it might have been used as a weight for a fishing net, in the deep places of the mountain streams.

Plate II.



SHIELD-SHAPED FIBULA FROM THIRST HOUSE, DEEP DALE.

But can it have been used in connection with any spinning or weaving operation ?* (Plate XXXI.)

Another weighty find is the large fragment of a heavy hone stone, bearing obvious traces of the whetting thereon of many an instrument.

Four or five small tusks, which I suppose to be wild boar; also the tooth of a Celtic ox, or *bos longifrons.*

Five iron fragments; two of them large nails or bolts, and one a semi-circular handle. Also an iron buckle, probably from the harness of a horse; and two bronze nails.

The well-polished, circular bone handle of some small instrument, 2½in. long.

Three large fragments of a Roman mortarium or mortar, of the usual whitish paste.

Two or three other pieces of pottery of different kinds, with varying effective patterns, have also come to light, as well as two most delicate little fragments that undoubtedly formed part of a choice vase from Italy, and of the style popularly known as "Etruscan."

Two coins are also amongst the recent Deep Dale discoveries of Mr. Salt. My friend, Mr. Bailey, thus describes them:—

[IMP. C.] VICTORINVS. P.F. AVG. Reverse: A female standing, draped, looking left, in right-hand a wreath, in left a hasta or spear; V and a star. PAX. AUG. A coin of Victorinus the elder; both father and son were assassinated together in A.D. 268.

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* It is Mr. Salt's opinion that this rounded piece of stalagmite was used as a hammer, and that in the groove was fastened the twisted end of a withy or hazel-stick; the hole in the end, he thinks, might have been used for a spike, and would thus make a very deadly weapon. We cannot say that this conjecture is wrong, but against it is the fact of the generally brittle or easily broken character of stalactite or stalagmite formation.—J.C.C.

The other is not so clear, and I cannot identify it. (Since the above has been in type, I have been able to ascertain from Mr. H. C. Grueber, of the British Museum, that it is a coin of Gallienus, struck in Gaul about A.D. 260). Head of Gallienus, to right, with a rayed crown.

[GA] LLIE. III. the latter for germ III. Reverse: A female standing to right, in left hand a cornucopia, and the right extended in front. Legend indistinct, A $\underline{\Lambda}$ and G.

ROMANO-BRITISH OBJECTS FROM DEEP DALE, AUTUMN, 1891.

BY JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæologcal and Natural History Society." Vol. 16. 1894.]

The objects—all of bronze, depicted on the accompanying illustration (Plate III.), were, with a number of others, sent by Mr. Salt, of Buxton, to be illustrated and described in this Journal, as far back as the middle of December, 1891. They, however, came too late for the 1892 volume; and pressure of work necessitated their being held over to the present (1894) one. With them Mr. Salt sent written particulars and a rough section of the spot where they were found; and each object had fastened to it a ticket, specifying the date, and in most cases the depth, at which it was found. None of them were found in the cave. They came from a space of about eight square yards on the slope below the entrance of the cave, and nearer the bottom of the valley than the latter. They were all found in the autumn of 1891, and at various depths, some as low as five feet.

No. 1. Although much worn, this coin must have been one of very considerable beauty. The laureated head to the right, with curly hair, thick moustache, and flowing beard, suggests the Emperor Pertinax, whose short reign was begun and ended in 194, A.D. All that can be made out of this inscription is LV PERT AVG, which probably was originally, IMP CAES P HELV PERT AVG. The reverse is difficult to make out. It seems to be draped, standing, female figure, and holding in the right hand a spear. The letters, SVL IFE, can be traced.

No. 2. A nicely-turned bronze pendant. Its former use is uncertain, but the inner side of the upper part of the loop is worn, indicating that it was suspended. Found November 20th, 1891, at depth of four feet.

No. 3. This is an interesting and fairly well-preserved coin of Antoninus Pius. It commemorates the pacification of Britain, and the seated figure of the reverse is the origin of that of Britannia on our copper coinage since the time of Charles II. The head of the obverse is to the right, with the inscription, ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS XVII. The figure of the reverse is a soldier, seated on a rock, with his right hand holding a standard, and the left resting on a shield. Above is the word BRITANNIA.

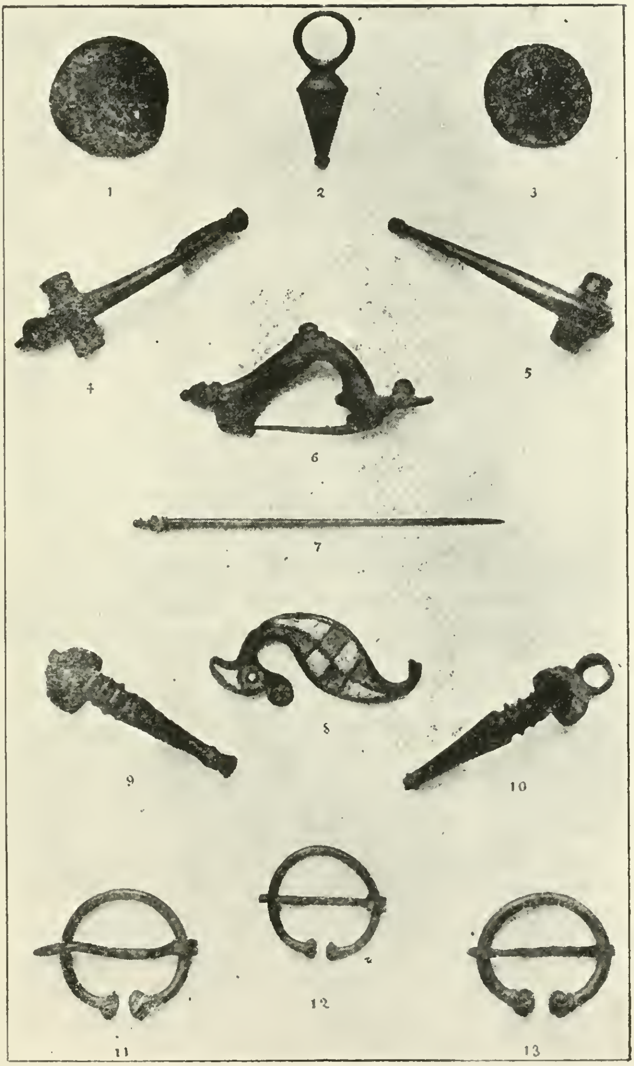
No. 4. A fibula of the simplest and most elegant form of the cruciform harp-shaped variety, devoid of its pin. It is almost exactly like one Mr. Bailey engraved on Plate XII. of Volume XIII. of this Journal, except that this has the usual loop at the butt end, by which it was secured from loss by means of a cord. On both is a V-shaped raised decoration, starting from the spring of the bow. (November 3rd, 1891; five feet deep.)

No. 5. A still simpler and decidedly better-wrought example of the above variety. It has lost its pin, and has no suspensory loop. The bow is perfectly plain, and makes a most graceful curve round the cross-bar. It still retains traces of gilding. Found October 28th, 1891.

No. 6. An unusual form of the common harp-shaped variety, still retaining its pin. The width between the bow and the pin is unusually great, giving the fibula a decidedly clumsy appearance. There is a small boss on the summit of the bow, and another on the plate which covers the hinge. This plate, it will be noticed, extends beyond the boss; this portion is perforated to form a lunate suspensory loop. Found October 21st, 1891.

No. 7. Bronze pin with neat turned head. Found November 3rd, 1891.

Plate III.



Relics from Thirst House, Deep Dale; Reduced.

No. 8. An S-shaped or dragonesque brooch of "Late Keltic" design. These are by no means common. There is one in the Corinium Museum at Cirencester, and another was found in the Victoria Cave, at Settle, and is illustrated in Professor Boyd Dawkins' "Cave Hunting." Both are almost identical with the present example. One extremity of this is broken off, but the dragon-like head of the other is still perfect, and retains its settings of enamel, as also does the body. The grotesque head recalls the ancient Scandinavian and Danish art; indeed, the general shape closely resembles that of brooches found in Gotland and other places under northern influence. Found Nov. 3rd, 1891, five feet deep.

Nos. 9 and 10. Two common harp-shaped fibulæ, almost exactly alike. Both lacking pins; the summit of the bows are ornamented with a series of transverse concave mouldings; the suspensory loop of these is broken off. November 3rd, 1891, five feet deep; and August 24th, 1891, three feet deep, respectively.

Nos. 11, 12, and 13. Three plain pennanular brooches, terminating in slightly chased knobs. No. 12 was found on November 20th, four feet deep; and No. 13 on November 3rd, 1891.

The others, submitted by Mr. Salt, consist chiefly of extremely rusted iron objects. The largest of these was a flat bar, about three inches long, terminating in a loop holding a ring. There was another, but smaller ring, similarly held; also a well-shaped hook, perforated at its upper extremity by a small round hole, as though intended to be attached to a chain; a well-preserved needle about three inches long, oval in section, with a slit-like hole, and similar in general shape and size to the modern bodkin; a flint leaf-shaped arrow-head, about $\frac{3}{4}$in. long; and an iron nail, $2\frac{1}{2}$in. long. Among the bronze objects were the pin of a penannular brooch; a finger-ring formed of a coil of wire; a fragment of sheet-bronze, chased with basket-work pattern; and an illegible second-brass coin. Besides these, there were a small cylindrical green glass bead, and a bone needle which originally must have been about six inches long.

The various excavations made by Messrs. Salt and Millett, although obviously made with most commendable care, cannot be regarded as fulfilling the requirements of recent science.* This is no fault of theirs. It would have been impossible for them single-handed to have carried out the well-known system of the one-foot parallelopipeds of the Kent's Cavern excavation at Torquay, which the writer adopted in that of Rains Cave, and described in the second report thereon. It would have been foolish to have attempted it without the regular employment of a proper staff of workmen, and this would have necessitated an expenditure of—well, say, £200. Rains Cave is only about one-tenth the size of that under consideration, and were it not that those who did most of the manual work, did it as a labour of love, and (living close by) could conveniently devote spare odd hours in the work, it could not have been accomplished at the low cost it was to the society. Had this cave been excavated as Messrs. Salt and Millett have conducted theirs at Deep Dale, the results would have been practically nil, for the objects then discovered, unlike those of the latter cave, were few, and of no intrinsic value. The reward of the one work was an interesting history; that of the other so many objects of marketable value—curios. What scientific value attaches to the Deep Dale work is mainly due to the circumstances that the "finds" themselves, as a whole, proclaim their own origin and age: they are as distinctly Roman as the electric telegraph is Victorian. The prime end of scientific cave-digging is not to find relics of the past, but to ascertain the circumstances under which these relics came to be where they are found. This, in a measure, can be done in the process of digging on the spot; but in its fulness it is a subsequent work of the study, arrived at by the careful collation and analysis of notes, plans, and sections, made during the work on the spot.

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* Lest the above be construed to imply that Messrs. Salt and Millett were not CAREFUL diggers, let me state that it has no reference to the QUALITY of their work, but to the MODE of excavation. As yet, this cave has not been excavated upon the scientific principle first advocated by the late Mr. W. Pengelly, the well-known digger of Kent's Cavern, Torquay. This casts no reflection upon Mr. Salt or Mr. Millett, for such work is costly, and cannot well be carried out without a staff of workers. Both our friends have laboured with praiseworthy carefulness. Mr. Salt has most scrupulously kept records of the exact positions of the numerous objects he has found. It should be noticed, however, that my passage above has reference to the CAVE ITSELF, whereas at the time it was written—Autumn, 1893—Mr. Salt's chief work had been the excavation of the talus outside, which would not have admitted of the system just alluded to.—J.W.

Messrs. Salt and Millett will, I feel sure, not take it that I am seeking to disparage their work and discoveries, when I say that their chief results have been to indicate, rather than interpret the archæological interest of the cave. It is to be hoped that before long there will be a movement to raise money for its systematic excavation, headed, be it hoped, by the Society; and then it will be found that the practical knowledge and experience of these two "cave-hunters" will be of the greatest service and value. Meanwhile, it would be well if they kept intact the portion of the cave most suitable for this purpose. I think few will disagree with me in suggesting that this should be all, or at all events much of the First Chamber, not only because it is nearest the entrance, but, still more important, because the deposits of its floor show no signs of having been undermined and consequently broken up, as is the case with those of the Second Chamber. Mr. Salt has recently found bones in the cave-earth under twelve inches of stalagmite, and it is extremely likely that objects of human manufacture—few and far between, perhaps, it is true—also exist; this earth bearing witness to the contemporaneity of man with very different physiographical conditions from the present. Bone caves are our chief manuscripts of the very early history of our kind, and they are not too plentiful to be lightly neglected.

More than two years ago Mr. Salt made a trial hole in the floor of the small cave—a mere creep-hole—on the opposite side of the valley. He found that the surface soil was like that of the larger cave, dark and containing bones and potsherds. This apparently rested upon a red-yellow cave earth, without an intervening stalagmite sheet. In this earth he found bones, and at a depth of five feet a fragment of pottery.*

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* Since the time mentioned, this cave was explored by Mr. Dickson, who found, at the depth of nine feet, the much-decayed remains of the bear (? ursus arctos). A tooth of this bear is still in the collection of Mr. Salt. The antlers and bones of a very large stag were also found at the same time. At two feet deep an iron knife of Roman shape was also found.—W.T.

DEEP DALE CAVE, NEAR BUXTON.

BY JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society," for 1895. Vol. 17.]*

Several short papers on the discoveries made in this cave have been published in past volumes of this Journal, but as yet no general description of the cave itself. I have been asked by the Editor and several other members of this Society to contribute a paper upon this aspect of the subject. This I do with the greatest pleasure; but let me say at the outset that, not having been engaged in any actual work in the cave, I am not able to write upon it with that degree of certitude and minuteness with which I drew up my Rains Cave reports. I have frequently visited the spot and explored the interior of the cave—that is as far as I cared to go; and have been in constant communication, personally and by letter, with Mr. Micah Salt and Mr. Millett, junior (both of Buxton), who have under many difficulties disinterred so fine and valuable a collection of relics of the past. I am greatly indebted to them for the help they have afforded me in drawing up this paper, and, indeed, they well deserve the best thanks of the Society for the care with which they have conducted their work, and their unselfish communicativeness, by which the interesting results of that work have become the property of the community.

The dale—Deep Dale—in which this cave is situated, is one of several which have their source in the high land south of

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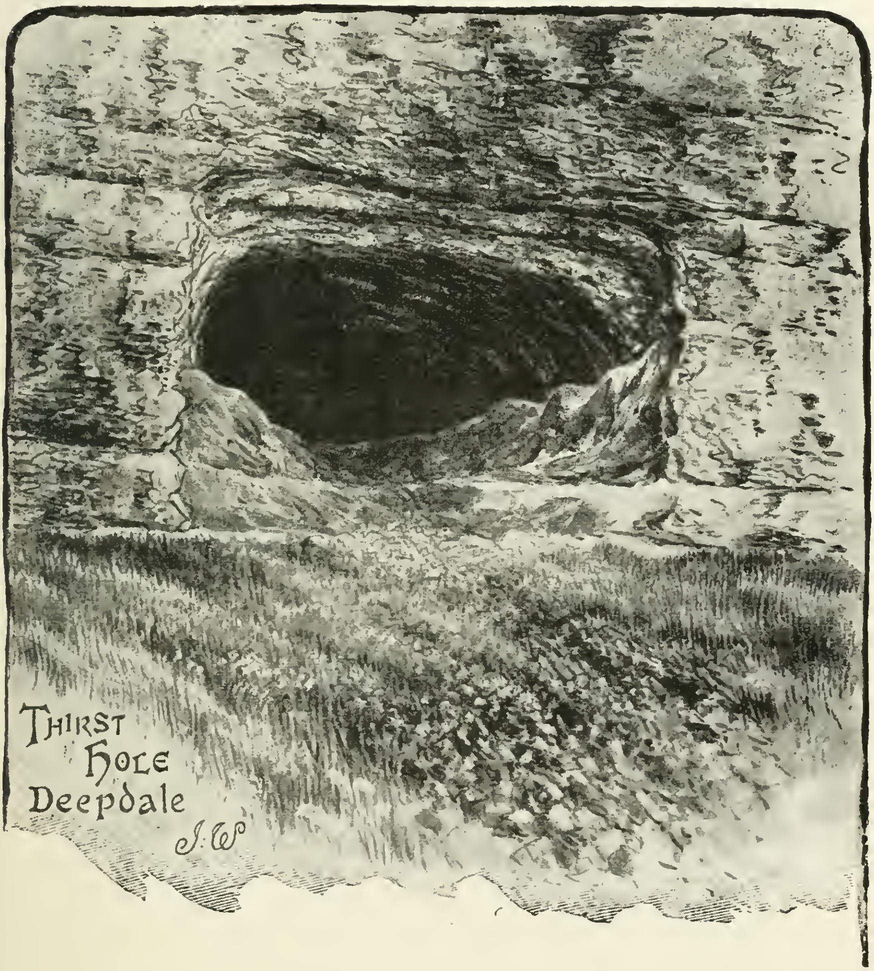
* A condensed resumé of this paper, with additional matters, was published in "The Reliquary," of 1897, pp. 87-98—"Recent Cave-Hunting in Derbyshire, No. II., Thirst House."—W.T.

Buxton, and which, after a more or less northerly course, debouch into the Wye valley. This high land commences about two miles south of the town, and curving eastwards, ends in the vicinity of Taddington, Hindlow and Brierlow being amongst its most elevated points. Two of these valleys bear the name of Deep Dale, but the one that we are about to consider is as nearly as possible midway between Buxton and Millers Dale station, while the other is between Taddington and Ashford. The entrance to our Deep Dale is about half-a-mile west of the junction of the Buxton branch of the Midland Railway with the main line to Manchester, and at a point immediately before the first railway bridge is reached on the highway from Bakewell to Buxton. The visitor cannot mistake the valley. The road crosses over the small stream, which flows down it, by a bridge; its sides are gaunt and steep—something more than two hundred feet in height; and he can look up it, but only for about a third of a mile, as at that distance it suddenly veers to the right—that is, to the west. Up to this bend there is a small footpath, but beyond the visitor must thread his way as best he can amongst the tall grass and the loose shingle it hides from view. The little stream soon disappears from sight, except in wet weather, but its underground course is indicated here and there by damp hollows with greener and ranker herbage. After a half-mile of this westerly direction, the valley pursues a general S.S.W. course for about a mile. The sides still retain their first character—steep, but nowhere too steep to be scaled, except where long lines of perpendicular rock break through the greensward. The trees are few and dwarfed, and the bleak and deserted appearance is increased by the absence of human habitation, although the little old-fashioned village of King Sterndale is only a few hundred yards behind the right brink. After the first quarter of this general S.S.W. trend, the valley makes a gentle swerve to the west, and then a sharp bend of about four hundred feet to S.S.E. The left side—that is, the side facing the W.S.W., is precipitous, consisting of two escarpments, the one above the other. The lower one, however, is larger, and more clearly defined and perpendicular; and near its centre is the large and very conspicuous

Plate IV.

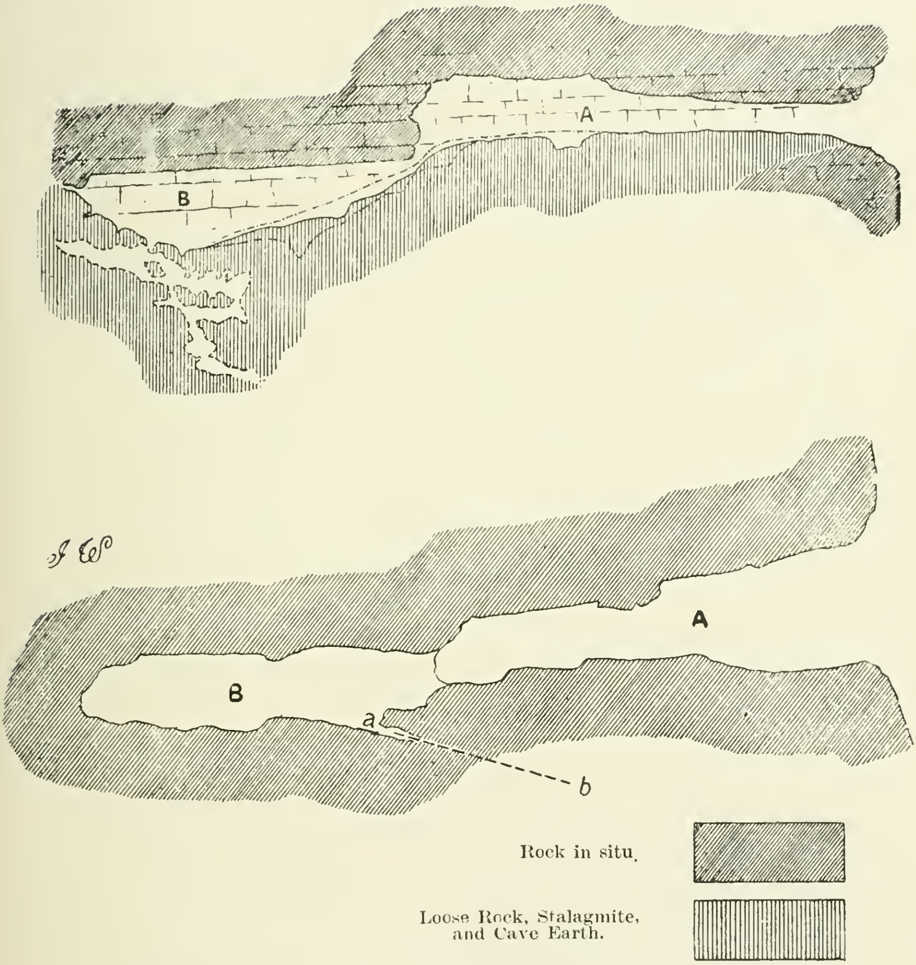


portal of the Cave we are about to consider. But before doing this, the visitor should explore the upper parts of the valley. After two more minor bends—a right one and a left—the valley forks, the one branch proceeding due south and the other south-west. The former of these is known as Horse-shoe Dale, and it dies out about a mile hence in the vicinity of the main road from Ashbourne to Buxton. Along the bottom of this branch is a footpath to King Sterndale called the Priest Way—why, I cannot say; but the name is suggestive of mediæval antiquity. The other branch reaches the same road at a point a mile nearer to Buxton. Throughout their whole course Deep Dale and its tributary valleys are carved out of the lower beds of the carboniferous limestone (" fourth limestone," as it is sometimes termed), and the main portion is crossed by at least three mineral veins or " rakes."

The entrance of the cave, as already stated, is in a long wall-like escarpment facing the W.S.W. This escarpment does not rise sheer from the bottom of the valley. At its foot is a steep slope about fifty feet high, which, almost beyond a doubt, consists wholly of " screes " (debris from the rocks above), and is now covered with soil and grass. The portal of the cave is singularly artificial in appearance, an effect heightened by the wall-like character of the escarpment. It has the form of an elliptical arch, about twenty-six feet wide and fifteen feet in height in the centre, set within a shallow rectangular recess in the rocky face. This opening is at the foot of the escarpment, so that the interior may be easily reached by climbing up the talus outside. The external height, as just given, does not represent that of the interior. Within the portal a steep and narrow path ascends a few feet to the actual floor of the Cave, and, at the same time, the roof drops a trifle, the two combining to reduce the height within to about six feet. This height, however, is not long maintained, for at twenty-eight feet from the entrance the roof ascends to twelve feet or more. The floor is tolerably level and unencumbered with fallen stone. The sides are as irregular as the roof. From a width of about twenty feet just within the entrance, the cave is narrowed down to about ten feet, where the roof begins to ascend; and from this point the width remains tolerably constant to the back, some eight-eight or ninety feet from the entrance. Nevertheless, in spite of these variations as to width and height, this portion of the cave (for there is another large chamber in the rear at a lower level) is remarkably straight and tunnel-like, with a course nearly due east and west. The roof and sides have but little stalagmitic deposit upon them, so it is not strange that several old inscriptions are still legible and sharply defined. The most interesting of these is a dated one, "T.E. 1661," on the left-hand side.

Towards the end of this chamber the floor gently sinks, and terminates in a short, steep, downward passage into the second chamber. The accompanying longitudinal section and plan will make the relative position of the two chambers clear to the reader. The upper dot-and-dash line represents the floor before the explorations were begun, and the lower, the depth they reached to. Even now it is not easy or pleasant to slide down the slope into this lower apartment, but in its old condition it must have been a very serious operation indeed for those who were not dressed suitably for the purpose. This second chamber is the converse of the first; instead of the floor being level, it makes a steep descent to a point somewhat beyond the middle, and then as rapid an ascent, while the roof is remarkably flat. The floor, moreover, is much incommoded with huge blocks of stone, and the upward slope at the end seems to be a mass of rocky debris cemented together with stalagmite. The length is a little less than that of the first chamber, being about seventy-two feet. Stalagmite is abundant. Along the right-hand side wall is a well-defined horizontal ridge of this substance, the edge of an old stalagmitic sheet, and the opposite wall is to a very large extent covered with large masses. This side demands special attention; and a study of the next illustration (Plate VI.), a transverse section of this second chamber, will make all plain enough to the reader. He will notice that the roof does not join the left wall, but is separated by an upward fissure; in fact, this chamber is an

Plate V.



Longitudinal Section and Plan of Deep Dale Cave.

A—First or Upper Chamber. B—Second or Lower Chamber.
a, *b*—Denuded mineral vein.

expansion of a large fissure extending upwards to A, and downwards below to F.

This feature is of great importance, as it throws some light on the origin of the cave and the small cavities below the second chamber. These cavities are shown in both my sections. They are entered through a crevice in the stalagmite-covered slope at the back of this chamber.* I believe Mr. Millett is the only person who has explored them, their exploration being very difficult and even dangerous. I am indebted to him for the following particulars, also for the details which I have incorporated into my sections. As he has only roughly measured them, these details must not be otherwise regarded than as approximately to scale; they are indicated on the general section by dotted lines. According to Mr. Millett, these cavities are haphazard spaces in a jumbled mass of fallen debris, consisting chiefly of broken stalagmite and masses of limestone, varying from a few pounds to five or six tons in weight. The stalagmite he identifies with the ancient sheet referred to above, of which the broken edges along the side of the second chamber are the sole remains in situ. These blocks are frequently in a very loose condition, as may be judged from his own words—"It is very dangerous to work in these places. If you remove one block several others are sure to fall, and in consequence of this I have had some very narrow escapes." The lowest of these cavities which he has explored always contain water, no less than twenty-five feet in rainy weather. At such times the surplus water issues into the valley as a spring at the foot of the slope, below the entrance of the cave; "but," remarks Mr. Millett, "I have never at any time seen one-twentieth part running into these cavities as springs up in the valley outside." Where he has dug he has found that this accumulation of debris is covered, first with a layer of smaller stones mixed and cemented with stalagmite; then, above this is a seam of crystallized stalagmite, varying from one foot in thickness; overlying this is a bed of clay and sand, with stones from four to six feet thick; then layers of loose stones, gravel, and thin stalagmite; and, above all, a blackish soil containing Romano-British remains. All these deposits are indicated in the transverse section of the second chamber.

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* This way into these cavities was accidentally formed by Mr. Salt and Dr. Bennett, of Buxton, in 1889. The original entrance was at the lowest point of the floor of this chamber, but is now covered up with the debris of the excavations.—J.W.

See footnote to introduction as to what Mr. Hobson says regarding his share of the exploration, and another footnote, post, page 48, as to what Mr. Ward says about the robbery at Pig Tor, and the subsequent search in the lower cavities of Deep Dale Cave.—W.T.

The first chamber has the important point of difference from the second of being drilled (so to speak) out of the solid limestone rock, a circumstance which, no doubt, is answerable for the difference of the level of the two floors. To judge from Mr. Salt's excavations in this chamber, the following sequence of deposits seems to be general. In descending order, there are (a) a dark surface soil containing bones, bronze objects, pottery, etc.; (b) a sheet of stalagmite*; and (c) a yellowish-red cave-earth mixed with stones, but, so far as it has been penetrated, devoid of objects of human manufacture. In the anterior half of this chamber Mr. Salt found that the surface soil was about one foot in thickness, and the stalagmite about eighteen inches, while near the back the latter attained a thickness of even three feet. Thick as this stalagmite in the back portion of the chamber was, and, therefore, long as it must have been in formation, there were evident traces of man's presence beneath it in the shape of a seam of dark earth highly charged with charcoal, and varying from three to six inches in thickness.

The soil throughout the cave is the tenacious clay known as cave-earth, invariably found in caves and fissures of limestone rocks. It differs considerably from the gritty variety found in

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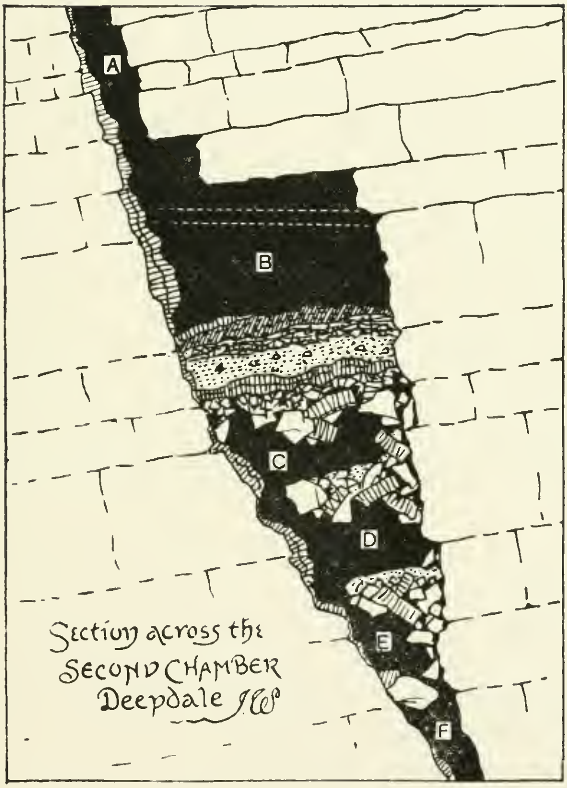
* Since this was written a further exploration has revealed a somewhat different experience. The spot explained by Mr. Ward is about six yards from the mouth of the cave, and his explanation is perfectly correct at that point. But, in excavating at about 20 yards from the mouth of the cave, and down to eight feet from the surface, three layers were found before reaching the stalagmite floor, or, rather, a mixture of sparry stalagmite and cave-earth.—W.T.

Plate VI.



Section across the SECOND CHAMBER Deepdale J.W.

like situations in districts where the limestone is more or less dolimitised, as described in the second report of Rains Cave.

With these facts before us, we can proceed to the consideration of the history of our cave. The fissure that has just been noticed is a portion of a mineral vein, stretching in a W.N.W. and E.S.E. direction from Highcliff, half-a-mile west of Deep Dale, to the vicinity of Chelmorton Low. The outcrop of this "rake" can be distinctly traced a few dozen feet lower down the valley, just beyond the point where it bends to the N.E. One portion is cleared of its contents, apparently by natural means, and forms a fissure-like cave at a higher level than the one that is our subject. The heaps of sparry refuse on the valley-side below indicates that the vein has been worked, but certainly to no great extent. It hades, or leans, to the left, that is, north, exactly as the fissure in the second chamber does; and it is of about the same width. It is almost beyond a doubt that this fissure is a denuded portion of the same vein. There is a small cave higher up the opposite side of the dale, which has all the appearance of having also originated in a cavity of the same vein. A reference to the accompanying diagramatic plan will facilitate the reader's grasp of the above statements.

The reader may have observed that natural cavities are frequent in mineral veins, and in the parent rock immediately adjacent. This is in great measure due to the fact that the mineral fillings of these veins are not so hard as the rock; and that having been deposited from solution in water, they are highly susceptible of re-solution. The great depth and length of these veins are, moreover, very convenient lines of subterranean drainage. When, in consequence of the lowering of the land-surface by denudation, the portion of the vein now exposed in Deep Dale was brought within range of the action of surface-water, it is not extraordinary that it should have become part of a line of drainage. Once pervious to this water, by no matter how small a channel, it was a mere matter of time for this channel to become enlarged into a succession of caves. We can, however, go a step further. Starting with this small channel, it is possible to account for the present shape of the second chamber. If the reader will again refer to the transverse section he will observe that the rock has been removed more from the right-hand, or south, than from the opposite side. This is not because the solvent portion of the water has been greater on this side than the other, but because of the greater liability of the blocks of stone on that side falling when slightly undermined by this action, in consequence of their overhanging character. Look at the roof of the chamber! Some day the great plate of rock which now forms the roof will break off, and even if the stratum above remains in its place, this will mean a *per saltum* increase of some three feet to the height. If this chamber should happen to become a water-course, the broken fragments of this fallen stratum would, through contact with the fluid, be, comparatively speaking, rapidly dissolved away. In contrast to the above, note what a vast amount of rock would have to be dissolved on the opposite side before the strata immediately above could fall.*

Whence and whither the succession of cavities, of which this Deep Dale Cave is a link, conveyed water in the first instance is an interesting question, but, unfortunately, it is not easy to answer. The first and most natural suggestion is that it drained the high ground on the east, and conveyed the water into the dale. It certainly does so at present, only the valley being now so much lower than the cave, the water has cut for itself a lower channel. But the cave has the remarkable feature that, while towards the back of the first chamber, and even as near the entrance as twenty-four feet, there are a succession of deposits which have not yet been cut through, THE THRESHOLD IS OF SOLID ROCK. This plainly shows that the rock-floor sinks as it recedes from the entrance, and the lower level of the second chamber further confirms this. As the water is not in the habit of running uphill, this will perhaps suggest the answer, that, instead

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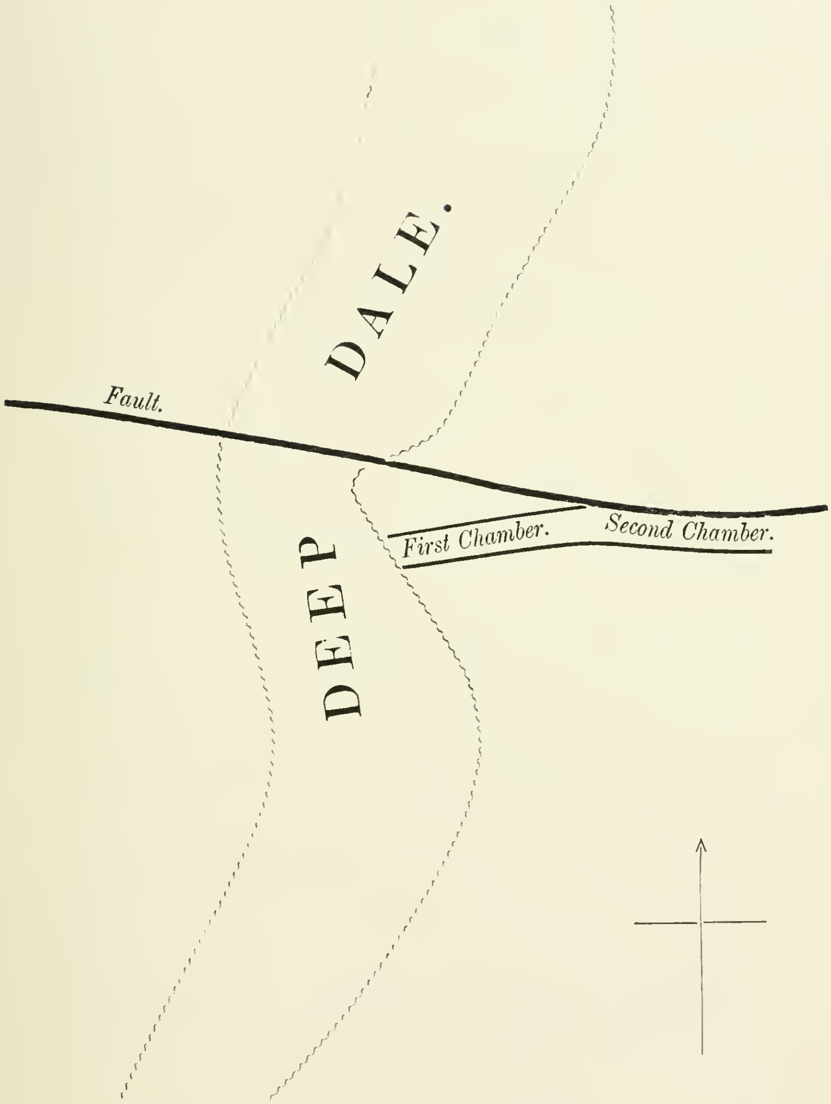
* The fall of blocks of stone is a most important factor in the enlargement of caves, and in most may be seen fallen blocks which exactly fit the roof immediately above. Within the entrance of the large cave at the end of the Lathkill Valley are some huge tabular pieces of rock, lying just as they fell from the roof.—J.W.

Plate VII.



of conveying water " into " the dale, the cave originally conveyed it " away "—that is, that it was a " water-swallow."* This would mean that at that time the dale was trough-shaped, the cave being its outlet. Ignoring the difficulty of accounting for the stream forsaking its underground outlet and carving a new one, those who may advocate this theory have to explain why the dale below this point is as ancient-looking—just as weathered, and its sides as smoothed down—as that portion above. For it is obvious enough that if this be the explanation, the former portion of the valley is the more modern. I can only imagine a third answer, that the two caves, one on each side of the valley, were originally one, and are more ancient than the valley. It is interesting in connection with this to observe that the opposite cave is on a much higher level, so that if these caves were connected, the general floor would continue the slope observed in the first chamber. Does not this suggest that previous to the excavation of Deep Dale this subterranean passage drained the high ground on the west? But where the water was conveyed to I cannot imagine, unless the passage gradually veered to the north-east, and debouched into a short abrupt valley pointing to the south, near the commencement of the dale. Such abrupt valleys as this usually terminated in a large spring, which in a limestone district is frequently connected with a cave. This small valley is no exception, for it terminates in a pit-like cave, known as Churn Hole. The ravine leading to Peak Cavern, at Castleton, is a parallel example, but on a grander scale. There is nothing improbable in Churn Hole being an outlet of Deep Dale Cave, for the fall to it cannot be much less than one hundred feet. I know that it will be objected that from the moment Deep Dale broke into our cave, its water would be engulfed, and the valley below deserted. Still, it is not impossible that the cave had already long since ceased to be a water-course, and in consequence was blocked with deposits. Under such circumstances, a surface stream would have nothing to gain by deserting its old course.

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* An excellent example of such a trough-shaped valley, drained wholly by "swallows," may be seen to the west of Castleton. It extends from Windy Knoll to Sparrow Pit, and most of its drainage forms the Peak-hole water at Castleton.—J.W.

The subsequent history can be traced with much greater certainty. It was mentioned above that in the second chamber there was the edge of an old sheet of stalagmite, and that in the debris below the present floor were many broken pieces of this sheet. I have indicated the position of this old sheet by two dotted lines in the transverse section. It need hardly be said that the stalagmite must be deposited upon SOMETHING, and that this something in the present case was an ancient floor. Mr. Millett has satisfactory proofs that this floor consisted of cave earth, with fragments of limestone, exactly corresponding with that of the first chamber. This is interesting, for it tends to show that the thick sheet of stalagmite in that chamber is a continuation of the same sheet; in other words, that the whole cave had a tolerable level floor of cave-earth, covered with a continuous and thick layer of stalagmite. I cannot but think that this cave-earth was washed in at the time the valley bottom was level with it. If so, a time would inevitably come when the valley was so deep as to leave the cave out of reach of flood water, when of course the cave-earth would cease to be deposited. The stalagmite shows that the cave was closed against the ready access of animals and vegetable matters, as fallen leaves. Under such conditions a solid sheet of stalagmite could be deposited.

The next great event was the removal of cave-earth from the second chamber. This is not strange when it is considered that this chamber originated in a mineral vein. We see the cause in operation to-day:—The stream of water Mr. Millett saw, and which issues into the valley hard by—this, by dissolving away the mineral filling of the limestone, would inevitably undermine the cave-earth above and wash it away, until the sheet of stalagmite would be left hanging like a floor in mid-air, if it had not already been smashed up by falls of rock from the roof. In this case it would, of course, sink with the cave-earth; if otherwise, sooner or later, a fall of rock would bring about its destruction. Under any circumstances, after the finer materials were moved, the large masses of rock and stalagmite would settle down, and thus allow of new deposits being formed upon them—loose stones, one foot of stalagmite, four to six feet of clay, sand, stones, minor layer of stones and stalagmite, and finally the blackish soil with human antiquities. The story these tell is not difficult to make out. The stalagmite is probably a continuation, in respect of time, of the fallen sheet below; that is, both were deposited in the same period of closure against the outside world, and, except for the accident just described, would now form one sheet. If this be so, the stalagmite sheet of the first chamber is the equivalent of the two. The thick beds of clay, and sand, and stones, point to the access of water down the fissure above during heavy rains. The accumulations thus derived became smaller and less frequent, perhaps owing to a lower rainfall. The intervals were now sufficiently long to allow of the formation of thin stalagmites. The last phase of all was the present accessibility of the cave which admitted of the introduction of vegetable mould on animals' feet, or in the form of dust by the wind; of autumnal leaves also blown in by the wind; and of man's implements, and the charcoal of his fires—the whole making up the carbonaceous surface soil.

This introduces the connection of man with this Deep Dale Cave. I will, however, preface my attempt to interpret the facts of the excavations by some account of the discovery of its archæological remains, and of the old-time stories connected with it. To Mr. Millett belongs the credit of being the first to bring the former to notice. A letter from him upon his early visits to the cave, and how he came to find out the ancient remains, is so very interesting that I will quote a portion of it verbatim :—" I became acquainted," he writes, " with the dale as a boy, nine years ago 1884).† I used to spend hours and hours rambling among the rocks in search of jackdaws' eggs, in company with my schoolfellows. We used to gather large quantities of dried grass and carry it into the caves, set fire to it, and then see who dare venture through the smoke farthest. The cave has always been an attraction to boys. I am told by the oldest Buxton inhabitants that they used to visit it sixty and seventy years ago in search of some supposed money left there by an old miser,* who disappeared suddenly and mysteriously; this also prompted us. At that time I was reading Professor Boyd Dawkins' 'Cave Hunting,' and this set me following his example, in a modest way, of course. I soon began to find bones and fragments of pottery, including Samian ware. At length I found the skull of a bear, and this set me cave-hunting in right good earnest; Mr. Salt joined me, and you know the results."

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† With reference to this point see footnote to Introduction.—W.T.

I need not describe these results, as they are well known to the members of this Society through former papers contributed to the "Derbyshire Archæological Journal." I will only remark that nearly all the objects that have been found in such profusion are of Romano-British age,* and that from no other English cave has so remarkable and large a series been obtained. The story of the miser is by no means uninteresting. Hidden treasures were popularly associated with most caves in bygone times; but it is very probable that in the case of Deep Dale the story may have originated in, or at least have received corroboration from, occasional discoveries of Roman coins and other objects. It cannot be doubted that the hunters after treasures would be sure to turn them up in their rummaging expeditions.

Whatever may have been the nature of the human occupation of the cave in ancient times, no memory of it lingers in local traditions. The cave is marked on the Ordnance Survey as "Thirst House," and it is also known to the old people of the district as "Hob's Thirst House." This is a pretty example of phonetic corruption, and of the origin of myths therefrom. According to the lore of the country-side, Hob charmed the spring below the cave, and how in consequence they who quench their "thirst" with its sparkling water on Good Friday (with proper faith, of course) are cured of their ailments; this is why the cave is called Hob "Thirst" Hole. A hob hurst was a capricious wood-elf, "hurst" being an old English word for a wood or forest. When in good humour he made everything on the farm, particularly in the dairy, go smooth and prosperous, the cows give plenty of milk, the cream churn quickly into butter, and increased the quantity of hay. But when irritated he would make the cows go dry, the milk turn sour, the crocks smash, and generally infuse a spirit of contrariness into everything. It is interesting to observe that there is a Hob-Hurst's House, or simply Hob's House, in the district—a huge mass of slipped rock full of dark fissures, overlooking the Wye from the slopes of Fin Cop. I remember reading this Derbyshire charm against Hob's trickiness in an early volume of the "Reliquary":—

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* Since writing above, Mr. Salt has informed me that another local tradition connects this miser with a robbery at Pig Tor, in the vicinity. The proceeds of the robbery were supposed to be hidden in the cave, and a search was made, in which the small cavities and the pool below the second chamber were examined, but without result.—J.W.

* When I wrote this paper there was no definite evidence that any of the objects hitherto found were of pre-Roman times. I had examined the potsherds exhibited by Dr. Cox in 1890 (page 19), and saw no reason to doubt that they were all Roman or Romano-British. Recently, however, Mr. Salt and Mr. Turner have, I think, clearly proved that the cave was visited by man in pre-Roman times. These gentlemen have found below the bed containing Romano-British objects, another of clay and stones containing flint flakes, charcoal, and a fragment of hand-made pottery, similar to that of the barrows, and this bed was characterized by a "total absence" of Romano-British objects.—J.W.

Churn, butter, churn!
Peter stands at the gate
Waiting for a butter cake!
Churn, butter, churn!

This cave, then, was a residence of this tricksy elf. By a simple process of abbreviation it might come to be known as the Hurst House—that is, in the Peak *patois*, Th' Hurst House. The meaning of "hurst" being forgotten, the spring suggested a reason for the name, and th'-Hurst became Thirst.*

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* A writer in "The Reliquary" (1897, page 184), suggests a different explanation. He points out that this being is known as Hobthrush in some parts of the country, and suggests that it is derived from the A.S. "thyrs," a giant. This has some local corroboration. Rhodes ("Peak Scenery," 1824, p. 125), in describing the curious assemblage of fallen rocks above alluded to, states that according to tradition it was inhabited by "a being of gigantic stature, who was possessed of great and mysterious powers, and who was known by the name of Hob." On the other hand, in the few

I have just received a letter from Mr. Salt, in which he states that a local farmer told him three years ago that he frequently found small tobacco pipes when ploughing his fields, and he accounted for them by the tradition that Deep Dale had been a noted place for fairies in past times. He further states that a workman crossing the dale, on his way to Chelmorton, caught one of them, and put it into his bag and took it part way home, but it shrieked so pitifully that he let it go, whereupon it ran back to the dale!

The silence of history and tradition compels us to seek explanation of the human occupation from the results of the excavations only. It is not my intention to go minutely into Messrs. Salt and Millett's work—they probably will favour us with an exhaustive paper upon it—but to point out its salient features. Both have used their spades and pick-axes here and there throughout the cave. Mr. Millett's work, however, has chiefly been in the second chamber and the cavities belows its floor, while Mr. Salt has given much of his attention to the first chamber, but probably his most successful and valuable work has been in the slope outside, below the entrance of the cave. The deposits of the interior have been described; a few words must be said about the nature of the soil outside. I visited the spot with Mr. Salt about three years ago, some months after he had found the objects illustrated in last year's volume. The difference between the soil he had disturbed on that occasion and that elsewhere in the dale was most marked. Right and left of the cave the slightly darker superficial mould passed into the usual ruddy buff sub-soil. But soil below the entrance was very dark, and when examined was found to contain an abundance of particles of charcoal and fragments of pottery; in fact, it was impossible to mistake its origin—it was ancient refuse of human habitation. Another point I noted—this stratum of dark earth was very thick, being sometimes as much as three feet, so Mr. Salt assures me.

Derbyshire instances I am acquainted with, he is spoken of as Hob-o'-th'-hurst, or simply Hob-hurst. Cf., Hob-Hurst's House, a barrow on Baslow Moor.—J.W.

He also informs me that as the cave was approached this deposit became darker and more carbonaceous, while towards the bottom of the slope it was largely mixed with broken limestone.

The dark earth outside the cave seems to be the equivalent of that of the interior, for the "finds" of both are distinctively Romano-British. There may have been more ancient and more recent objects present; but, as a class, no one who has any acquaintance with Roman antiquities can possibly mistake their age. On the occasion of my visit with Mr. Salt, I turned over the surface soil with my stick, and every fragment of pottery I met with was of the common, hard, wheel-made varieties, plentiful enough on Roman sites. How numerous the "finds" have been the reader may judge for himself, all the fibulæ and other bronze objects in the illustrations (see ante.), besides many others of iron, etc., were found within an area of eight yards square, rather nearer the bottom of the valley than the cave. Mr. Salt assures me that in this area the number of potsherds he noticed was about thirty in every square yard. An important feature was the even distribution of these various objects, thus proving (as this gentleman points out) that the coins, brooches, and other more valuable finds, must not be regarded as hoards, but as accidentally dropped at various times and thus lost. None have been found below the thick sheet of stalagmite in the cave, but outside they occurred at a depth of five or even six feet. The Roman coin, No. 1, Plate III., was found at a depth of five feet, and at six feet fragments of coarse pottery have just been turned up. An equally noteworthy point was the comparative thinness of the post-Roman mould. So far as I could make out this did not exceed a few inches; indeed, Mr. Salt, in describing his excavations, quite ignored it.

The similarity of the deposits within this cave with the superficial ones of the famous Kent's Cavern at Torquay is most striking. In a lecture by the late Mr. Pengelly (whose name is so intimately connected with the excavation of that cave) delivered at the Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, 1872, he thus describes the latter:—"Beneath and between these blocks (blocks of stone on the floor) was a black material, which we call 'black mould,' consisting of vegetable debris to a large extent, and which covered the cavern in every direction to a depth of three inches to a foot or more. Below that was the stalagmite, varying in thickness from an inch to upwards of five feet, but on an average from sixteen to twenty inches thick. In one particular part of the cavern there was under this floor a layer called the 'black band,' covering a space of one hundred square feet, and consisting mainly of charcoal. Below that we have what we call the 'cave earth,' which we excavated to a depth of four feet. It is a light-red loam, and with it there were mixed up about fifty per cent. of angular pieces of limestone." The objects found in the black mould ranged from pre-Roman and Romano-British times to the date of an 1846 sixpence, while those of the deposits below reached far back into pre-metallic ages. The parallel between the surface deposits of the two caves is obvious enough, as also is that of the charcoal immediately under the stalagmite. There is a contrast, however, between the lower deposits in respect of objects of human manufacture—while none for certain has been found below the top deposit at Deep Dale, many of remote pre-metallic times have been yielded by Kent's Cavern. The former is, rather than the latter, after all, what one would expect; for the stalagmite certainly points to a time when the cave was wholly, or at least partially, closed to animals and man, and if the cave-earth was washed in by flood water, it was no suitable residence for even primitive man.

Whatever the use may have been that the cave was put to by the Romano-British, the evidence of their presence is so overwhelming that it may be said to have crowded out of view all indications of earlier and later occupancy. It is very puzzling to understand why people so cultured as the "finds" indicate them to have been, and, indeed, as history describes the natives generally under the Roman sway, should have frequented a damp and gloomy cave like this of Deep Dale. Professor Boyd Dawkins' theory is that they were refugees of the time of the English invasion. There is little doubt that the Britons did resort to caves for safety during this event, and there is no reason to doubt that our cave was such a hiding-place when the district fell into the hands of the English, after the capture of Chester, in 613. But it is quite inconceivable that this episode in the history of the cave was of sufficient duration to have accounted for the remarkable abundance of Romano-British objects, and the thickness of the deposit in which they were found. The victorious advent of the invaders would cause general consternation throughout the district, and we can well imagine a party of Britons hurrying from Buxton to our cave. If capture meant death or bondage, as popular history represent, their only chance of ultimate safety lay in getting out of the subjugated region as quickly as possible. Meanwhile a few MIGHT escape detection for a considerable time, but it is difficult to see how a large party could. Food would have to be sought, and it would be almost impossible to search for it unseen. Under any circumstances the refugees would endeavour to keep their hiding-place as secret as possible. They would not light fires in front of the cave, nor throw rubbish down the slope below. But the strongest argument against the refugee theory as an explanation of all or most of the Romano-British relics is the magnitude of the deposit in which they are diffused. It is quite impossible to conceive that an accumulation spread all over the cave floor, and down the slope in front, and sometimes exceeding two feet in thickness, could have resulted from so transient an event. It seems rather to point to a period of habitation extending over centuries.

It is well known that from the most remote times caves have been used for human habitations; so far, it is not strange that this Deep Dale Cave should have been utilized for this purpose. But it is curious, and at first sight puzzling, that this use should have been confined wholly, or, at all events, chiefly, to the Roman occupation—a period of orderly government, luxury, and great personal security. Had the relics been as characteristically pre- or post-Roman, it would not have been so surprising. We know that lead mining was carried on in the Peak with great vigour during this occupation, and nothing is more likely than that miners lived in the cave from time to time, or used it as a shelter or storehouse. There is likewise no reason to doubt that during this period, nomads, corresponding to our gypsies, paid it brief but frequent visits. I think, however, another suggestion is well worth keeping in mind. I need hardly remind the reader of the great fondness of the Romans for thermal waters, and that those of Buxton (which we know was a very important station) would make that place a great centre of fashionable resort. An almost continuous stream of wealthy Romans and natives must have traversed the five or six great roads converging on it, one of which passed within a mile and a half of the cave. The Roman hold upon Britain lasted four centuries, sometimes with a firm and sometimes with a feeble hand. It would be wonderfully strange if, during this long period, the country at large, and especially a wild and hilly district like the Peak, were never infested with bands of marauders, who, like the highwayman of a century ago, plundered travellers. Such a gang of desperadoes preying on the traffic of the Buxton roads would find the Deep Dale Cave of great service when in the vicinity. We can imagine them returning from one of their looting expeditions, and leisurely examining their booty at the cave. Gold and silver are their prey ; all else is discarded. This, perhaps, explains the large number of bronze fibulæ, rings, pendants, etc., found during the excavations.

Such are some of the ways in which the Deep Dale Cave could have been utilized during the Roman occupation ; but I strongly incline to the opinion that most or all of the objects of this period were left by miners. This receives some confirmation from the presence of coal found under conditions which pointed to its introduction in Roman times. The nearest spot where this fuel is found are the millstone-grit shales west and south-west of Buxton, and at least three miles away from the cave.* It is not likely that coal would be brought so great a distance merely to warm a cave and cook rude dinners—timber would have answered these purposes far better. On the other hand, it is well known that coal was entensively used in Roman times in the manufacture of lead and other metals. To miners working in the vicinity such a cave would be a boon in many ways—a shelter, a store house, and even a dwelling. Its suitability for the storage of coal and ore is obvious enough ; and even if coal was not stored there, there is nothing unlikely that coal might be carried there for domestic purposes from time to time from some neighbouring smelting place.

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* Mr. Salt states that the coal found in the cave is identical with that found in these shales near Buxton. At Thatch Marsh and Axe Edge it forms a seam three or four feet thick, and in the latter hill it was extensively worked until quite recent times, but I am not aware that millstone grit coal is worked now in Derbyshire. In the vicinity of Buxton the seams crop out on the hill and valley sides, and there are abundant evidence that they were

It was remarked above, that, in consequence of their greater character and number, the Romano-British "finds" had, so to speak, crowded out of view any earlier or later occupancy of the cave. The relics of pre- and post-Roman times do not, as a rule, tell their own history. A few flint implements and broken flakes and fragments of hand-made pottery were found. These MAY be pre-Roman, or they may be British of Roman times. The only safe means of determining the relative age of such objects is to carefully note their stratigraphical position.

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extensively quarried in bygone times, probably for smelting purposes. For a note on millstone grit coal, see note in "Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries," i., p. 5.—J.W.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN DEEP DALE, NEAR BUXTON.

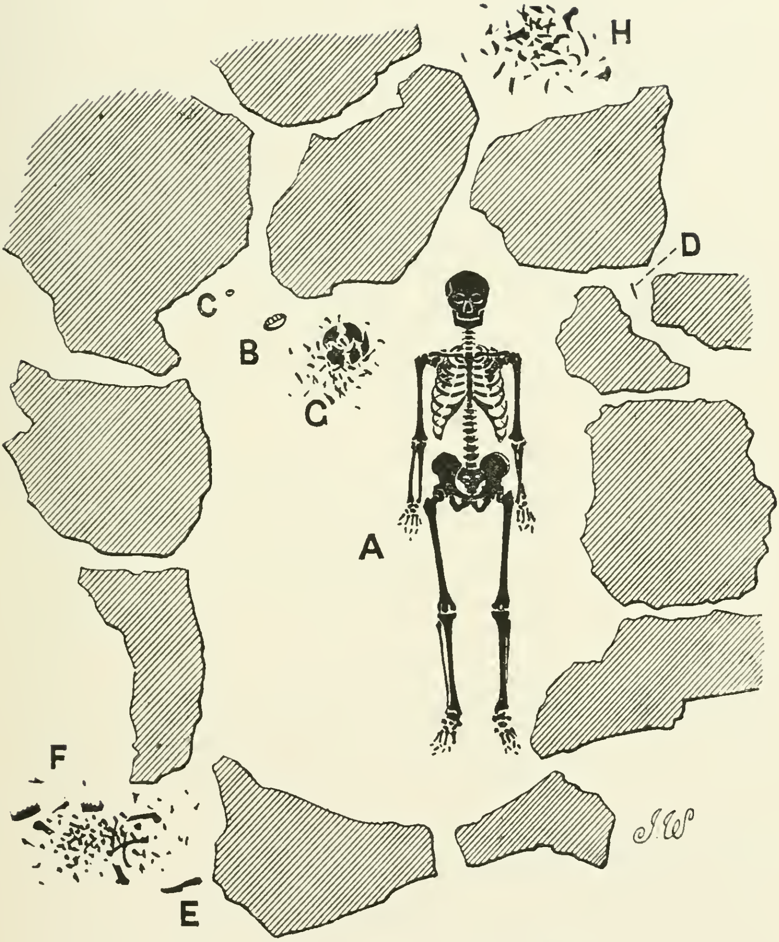
BY W. H. SALT.

[Reprinted from the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist," April, 1897.]

On April 30th last, my father and myself dug a trench below the entrance of the cave known as Thirst House, in this dale, and in doing so we uncovered an ancient interment. In the present number of the "Reliquary," Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., contributes an account of this cave, and of our discoveries of ancient remains, both within it and below its entrance. The reader will note that the whole slope from below the entrance to the bottom of the valley, consists superficially of dark earth mined with potsherds, bones, etc.; it is, in fact, a talus of ancient refuse. The above trench was made in this layer at the bottom of the valley, and immediately below the cave. At a depth of four feet were the remains of a human skeleton (A in the plan, Plate VIII.), laid at full length in an enclosure, cist-like, but without cover-stones, constructed of massive blocks of limestone, such as might have fallen from the rocks above.

The skeleton was in an extremely decayed condition. The head pointed to the east; the teeth were much worn down. Associated with this interment were three objects which lay near the head: an elegant armlet at (B), a split ring at (C), and a pin at (D) in the plan; all of bronze. Close by the head were, also, fragments of a wheel-turned vessel at (G), which had contained burnt bones. This appeared to have been crushed by pieces of stone which lay upon it.

Plate VIII.



Plan of Interments, Deep Dale.

The armlet (Plate IX.) is oval in shape, and is 3¾in. in longest diameter, and 3⅜in. in the shortest. It is worked out of a slender bar of bronze, oblong in section, and drawn out at each extremity into a wire of about the thickness of ordinary belt wire. These wire terminations are worked into a double row of loops, forming a very elegant pattern, as indicated in the accompanying engraving. The ring is a simple coil of wire, ¾in. in diameter. The pin is 1⅜in. long, made from a piece of wire sharpened at one end, and without a head.

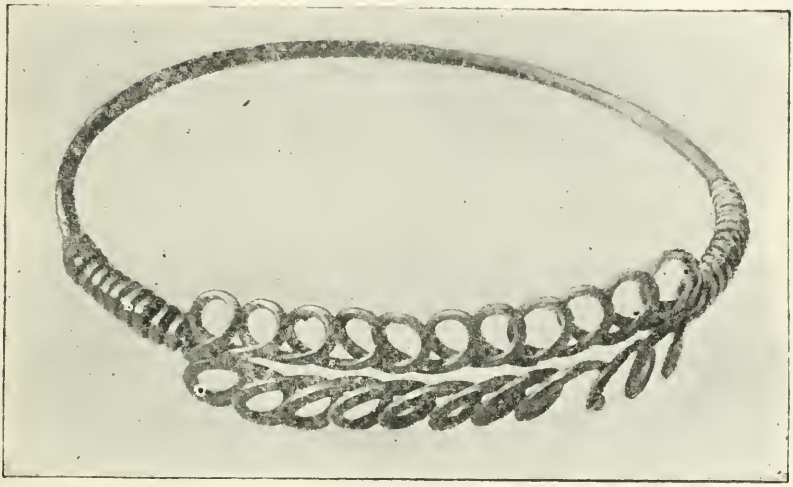
The fragments of the vessel were, of course, wheel-turned pottery, without decoration. They had formed part of a globular vessel with an outspread rim, 7in. in diameter and 9in. high. Fragments of the same kind of pottery were plentifully found throughout the refuse layer, and in the cave, associated with bronze objects, etc. The broken vessel lay close by the head and inside the cist.

A short distance from the cist, and, therefore, of uncertain relationship to its interment, was a heap of charcoal (F), and with it some bones of stag, jaw of boar, and an iron knife (E). The knife is of usual Romano-British form, with a blade 2¾in. long, fitted by means of a tang into a deer-horn haft, as shown on Plate X.

Still further away from the cist-interment were several burnt teeth and bones (H), which belonged to a young person. They probably formed part of another interment, as they were found amongst a heap of charcoal and burnt bones.

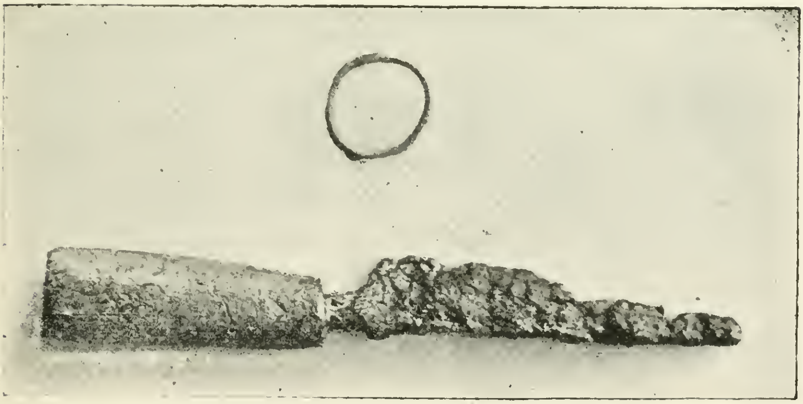
Mr. Ward considers that these various objects are Romano-British, and that the armlet is of most unusual construction and design. He considers that the skeleton and the broken urn of bones represent independent interments, and that the burnt bones outside the cist may represent a third. He points out that the bronze objects and the knife were too far away from any of these human remains to render it likely that they were associated with these remains. They probably had accidentally slipped down into the positions in which they were found.

Plate IX.



Bronze Armlet, Deep Dale.

Plate X.



Bronze Ring and Iron Knife, Deep Dale.

FURTHER EXPLORATIONS AT THIRST HOUSE, DEEP DALE CAVE.

On the 14th April, 1898, a trench was dug at a point about six or seven yards from the centre of the dale, and about ten yards from the mouth of the cave. At a depth of about two feet a cist was discovered, lying parallel to the linear extension of the dale, and on the sloping bank of the talus. The position was most peculiar. The covering stones rested on the upper side of the bank, and upon other stones which were built in front to support it. A hollow triangle was thus formed, in which the body was deposited. A reference to Plate XI.will show the precise position more clearly. At B is a layer of greyish-yellow earth,mixed with small limestones, and AA indicates the humus bed and refuse from the cave. It is a deposit of black earth of about two feet in thickness, on an average, and contained fragments of coarse wheel-turned Roman pottery, pieces of Samian ware, both imitation and real, pieces of bronze, iron, bones, burnt and unburnt flint flakes, human remains. The sketch shows a cross section with the upper side of the skull exposed to the northern end of the interment. There were two covering stones, each of which measured 33 inches long by 24 inches wide, and about 10 inches thick. They very likely will weigh about six cwt. each, and had probably fallen, in the first instance, from the limestone rock which forms the stratification of the dale. The skeleton was very much decayed, and appeared to be only in fragments. Under the skull was a small ball of iron ore or pyrites. An iron spear head (11 inches long), with socket for shaft, lay on the right side of the remains, pointing to the north. It was of the usual leaf-shaped form, which has been a favourite style in almost all known fighting times. Plate XII. is a sketch of it.

The interment was probably Romano-British. It was found in the same deposit of black earth as the interment recorded in the

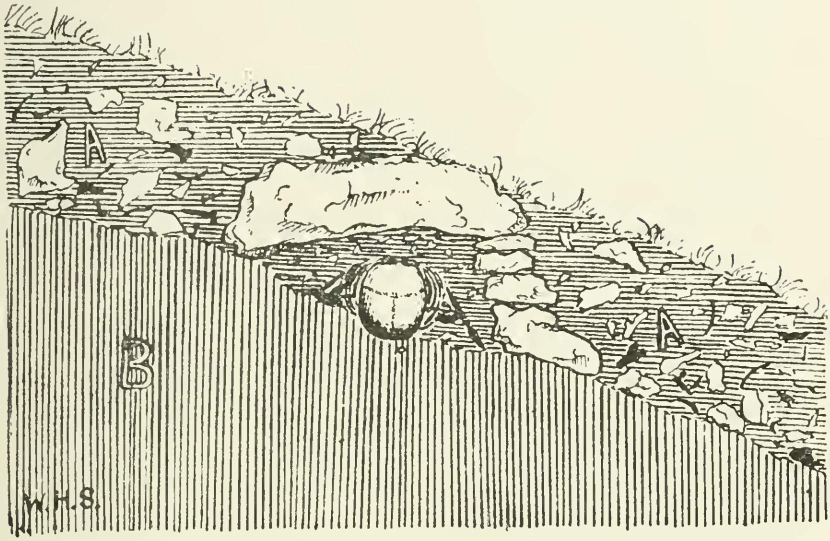
"Reliquary" of April, 1897, and eight or nine feet from it. In that "find" it will be remembered there was a bronze armlet, of Roman type.

On other occasions, in the same deposit or talus, Roman coins have been found, proving pretty conclusively that there had been an occupation of the Romano-British at that spot at some period. The earliest decipherable coin was that of Antoninus Pius (A.D., 139-162), and the latest was that of Aurelius Flavius Claudius (A.D., 269-271).

Two days were spent (January 25th and February 15th, 1899) in excavating a large hole about 8ft. in diameter, nearly at the far end of the first chamber. The object was to find the stalagmite, and to examine the various deposits. The uppermost one is a layer of dark earth containing relics of Romano-British times, bones and charcoal, and averages 18 inches in thickness. Below this there is a deposit of clay, mixed with large blocks of limestone, large quantities of charcoal, burnt and unburnt bones, flint flakes, and pottery, the latter of early British type. One small piece was found that had been ornamented with a twisted rush or cord, and was half-baked. The layer is five feet thick. Then, below it, there is another layer of clay, but more plastic than the former. It is ten inches in thickness, and contains no traces of man's habitation. That is, within the small area of about six feet square, at the depth which was examined, This one lies upon a bed of sparry stalagmite mixed with crystals and cave earth, ten inches in thickness.

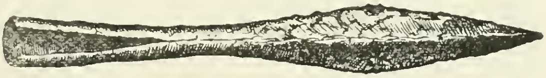
On the 15th February there were three of us at the work of exploration and excavation. That is, Mr. M. Salt, his eldest son (W. H. Salt), and my humble self (the compiler of this book). I mention this fact because "cave-hunting" is new to me, and I went to see, practically, what sort of business it was, as well as for the interesting and instructive scientific results. Practical work is much easier to remember than book study. Another "because" may be, that it is interesting and useful to other enthusiasts of a similar desire "to know, you know," how such

Plate XI.



Cross Section of Interment, Deep Dale.

Plate XII.



Iron Spear Head, Deep Dale, ¼ size.

explorations are carried on. I thought of Gray's words in his immortal elegy—for an elegy might be the result to me in this somewhat dangerous work. Gray says: "There's many a gem of purest ray, serene; In dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear." Perhaps there were gems! At all events, we had a "dark unfathomed cave" to explore, and we set off at 10 o'clock a.m., with pick and spade and some provender. For six hours we laboured like navvies; made a hole about eight feet square on the average, and out of it drew about ten tons of "cave earth." We were all pretty tired at the end of the day's work, and glad indeed when the setting sun gave us a hint to go home. But we had found no "gems," and we had found no specimens of the artistic skill of the "cave man." We had, however, got a number of skulls and bones of animals; we had found a spot, 4½ feet down, where the Neolith had had his hearthstone on the rock, for traces of fire and charcoal were there; we had found a small piece of hand-made pot, rudely ornamented with a twisted cord, and half baked through—intimating to us, for it told us, as with a phonograph, that four thousand or perhaps six thousand years before, that the Iberian, or the Kelt, or, at all events, the "Prehistoric Man," had been in that identical cave. Also, that he had eaten his lunch there with the same sort of mandibles as we have, and had digested it in much the same manner as we were doing. There was not, therefore, altogether a disappointment for us. We had not found the "missing link"—the "Pithecanthropus"—but we had clearly found traces of a being who had used fire and had known the way how to make pottery, though of the commonest type. One of the bones found had several distinct cuts or marks from a weapon—probably a flint instrument. We were in great hope of finding some bones whereon the cave man had engraved the mammoth, the reindeer, or the horse, as had been found in the Madaleine in France; or like that at the Cresswell Caves, in Derbyshire, which was found by Professor Dawkins and Mr. Mello; but we had to comfort ourselves with the hope—"which springs eternal," etc.—that there may be "better luck next time."

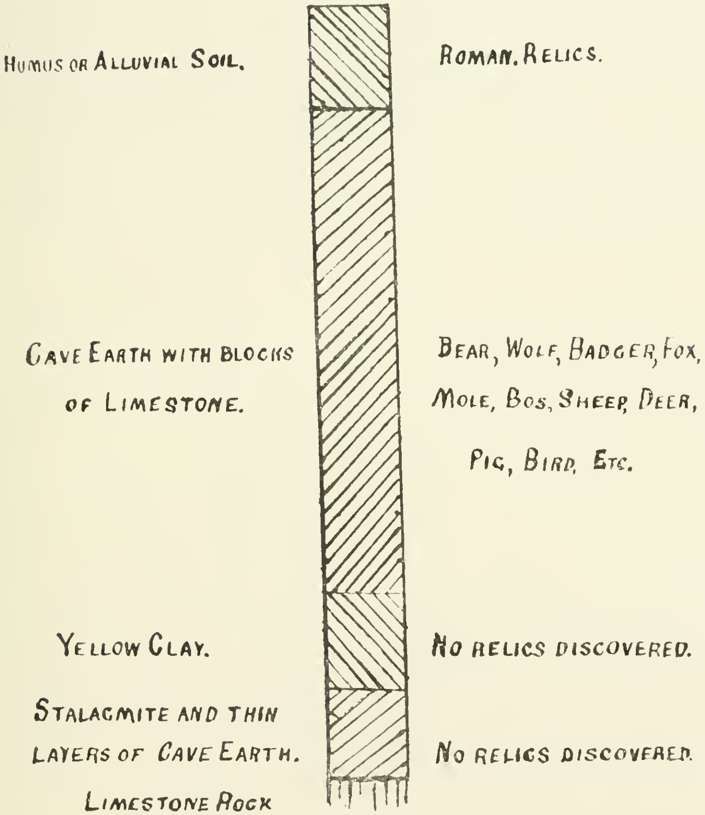
There is no doubt that this "cave-hunting" is no child's play, especially if the "hunter" has to work physically himself; there is always an element of danger from falling rocks that may come down on one; and there is the exhausting tiredness, the accompaniment of excessive fatigue of the unaccustomed muscle, which refuses to allow a man even to sleep for some time afterwards.

Arising out of the exploration at the Deep Dale Cave, on the 15th February, 1899, the following relics found were submitted to Professor Boyd Dawkins, by me, on the 6th March, 1899. The Professor identified the bones of the hog, fox, dog, sheep, lamb, domestic fowl, pelvis of ox or horse, and piece of the leg bone of the bear (? ursus arctos). There were also the skulls of the sheep, lamb, mole, and badger. The pelvis had been sawn through "as neatly (said the Professor) as we could do it ourselves." The most interesting "find" was, of course, the bone-piece of the bear. It appears the bones of the bear are clearly identified owing to the form of the cells therein, but whether of the brown bear, the "grisly," or the "cave bear" it was impossible to say. However, the marks of the chopper of the Neolithic man were clearly discernible, and the bone had parted at that particular point, whence the marrow could be extracted. The appearance of the cuts indicate the impression of a stone implement rather than that of bronze or iron, so that there is little doubt but that it was the man of the later Stone Age who had done the work of "chopping." The bone is figured at page 73, Plate XIV., and the marks can be plainly seen thereon.

A vertical section of the excavation made on this occasion appears at page 69, Plate XIII. It will be observed that at the top layer there are 18 inches of surface soil, in which various relics had been exhumed on former occasions. In the next layer below there were five feet of cave earth mixed with large pieces of limestone, which had fallen from the roof. About half-way down one of these formed a shelf, on which were the marks of fire, indicating that the Neolithic man had been cooking

Plate XIII.

SECTION IN FIRST CHAMBER, THIRST HOUSE CAVE, DEEP DALE.

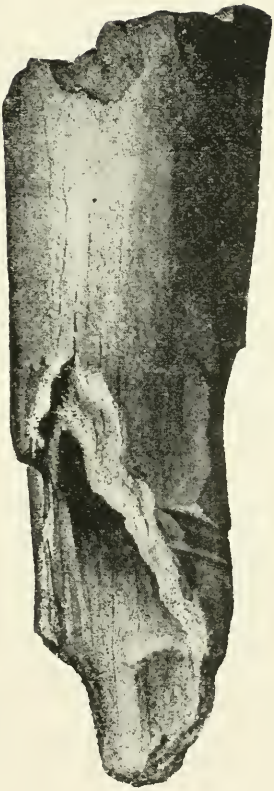

Humus or Alluvial Soil.
Roman. Relics.
Cave Earth with blocks of Limestone.
Bear, Wolf, Badger, Fox, Mole, Bos, Sheep, Deer, Pig, Bird, Etc.
Yellow Clay.
No relics discovered.
Stalagmite and thin layers of Cave Earth.
No relics discovered.
Limestone Rock

SECTION VERTICAL. 2 FEET = 1 INCH.

his food there. In a crevice alongside, and covered with another shelving piece of rock, were skull and bones of the sheep, badger, &c. All through this layer of five feet there were bones of animals; and, lower down, the piece of pottery and the bone-piece of the bear. In the next section below there was a layer of yellow clay, ten inches thick, in which no relics were found so far as the day's excavation extended. In the next section below that, there was stalagmite interspersed with veins (two) of cave earth, as if there had been a suspension of the deposit, and then a resumption again after a considerable lapse of years.

Lowest of all is a rocky floor. Whether it is the solid strata of limestone or simply a heavy "fall" has not yet been determined.

Plate XIV.



W. H. S.

Bone of the Bear.

CAVE IN ASHWOOD DALE.

About a mile from Buxton, and on the North side of Ashwood Dale, there is a small cave. It is situated about 60 feet above the Midland Railway, in the face of a bold escarpment of limestone rock, and an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea level. Outside, there is a talus of from six to eighteen inches in thickness. In December, 1895, two days were spent in explorations inside and outside this cave, which penetrates the escarpment about thirty feet. The floor was covered with dark earth (similar to the " talus " outside), from six to twelve inches deep. In both the bones of the sheep, goat, and domestic animals were found in a plentiful degree. The layers were also largely mixed with charcoal. The other items found consisted of an iron buckle of Roman type, a piece of leather, flint flake, and a few small pieces of iron of no particular shape or design.

As the cavity is small, it may only have been inhabited by one or two hunters in the Stone Age period; or, what is more likely, judging from the " finds," by a family of refugees during the stampede which took place after the Roman exodus from Britain. It would form a good hiding-place from the Picts, who ravaged the country in the fifth century. That appears to be the opinion of Professor Boyd Dawkins regarding the Deep Dale Cave, and here a side-light is cast on that theory because the discoveries in the talus of both are much the same. But, in this case, there are no remains found of the early wild animal of the Palæolithic or Neolithic period. This was proved here because the floor was fully explored, and the natural rock exposed.

The aspect is south, and the access to it is steep and almost dangerous. It would be a capital place for hiding, or even for defence, if supplies could be procured. But that would be the real difficulty. As one gentleman almost enviously remarked, " It would be a splendid place for a summer residence for a professional hermit, or any retiring mortal who was not burdened by much impedimenta."

CAVE AT FINNEY HOLLINS (OR SWALLOW TOR).

In the Autumn of 1896 an exploration was made on Finney-Hollins, where there is a small cave in the limestone rock. It is situated about four miles south of Buxton, between Chrome Hill and Faugh Hill. The mouth of the cave is eight feet wide and 4½ feet high, with a beautifully curved arch. The depth is about 12 feet, and it opens out to 10 feet wide. There is a talus or refuse heap in front, through which a trench was cut. Another one was dug into the surface in the interior of the cave. In both cases numerous remains of the bones of the domestic or tame animal were found. Charcoal and traces of fire were visible. A small piece of corroded iron was found at the depth of 18 inches. There were no other relics of the Iron Period discovered; nor any trace of the extinct or "early" animal. The inference, therefore, is that this cave may have been frequented by the later Stone Age people. The spot is beautifully situated, being surrounded by high hills, and it would make a comparatively safe and even comfortable shelter for people, who had the habits of the hunters of that early period.

ROCK SHELTER AND SMALL CAVE IN MARL DALE.

Explorations were made at another cave and rock shelter, called, " Churn Hole," in a small dale, branching off from the north-east end of Deep Dale. *(See Frontispiece.)*

Chronologically, the first attempt was made at Churn Hole on the 28th February, 1898. The Cave is a small one, being only about 25 feet in depth ; the entrance is 10 feet wide by 9 feet high. The Rock Shelter is 10 feet deep, 21 feet wide, and 8 feet high. In front of both there is an inclined plane or heap of rubbish (humus and talus). On examining them, the following objects were found : A piece of Staffordshire slip-ware, and a pair of iron scissors or shears, very much corroded, at the depth of six inches ; a large quantity of bones of the stag, pig, and sheep, burnt bones of the same, and charcoal ; a flint scraper, 1¼ inch long, and very well chipped ; some pottery (Roman style, fired and wheel-turned), and a small coiled pin of bronze, an inch in length, at the depth of eighteen inches in the soil. The above were found in front of the cave.

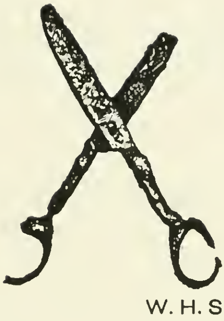
In the talus, at 18 inches deep, in front of the Rock Shelter, there were a large quantity of burnt and unburnt bones, and a piece of corroded iron.

It is, of course, entirely speculative to say at what particular period these objects were used. The flint indicates a very early period indeed. At the first thought it seems like Neolithic, but, then, it was found at the same depth as the bronze pin and the pottery, intimating rather strongly that the time was Romano-British. As to the slip-ware and shears which were lying twelve inches nearer the surface, what shall we say? The Romans made a slip-ware, but this piece is of a different kind, and almost speaks the language of Staffordshire, for it has the peculiar "Toft" appearance. That indicates any period from about 1650 to the present time. It is within the memory of persons, now living, that the Deep Dale caves were used by a vagrant woman to sleep in undisturbed. Here we have the interesting fact that these caves have been inhabited from the beginning of this era, intermittently, no doubt, to a recent date. It is a fair assumption that the slip-ware period covered the last two centuries, and that the debris of six inches had accumulated during that time. The humus growth would hardly account for it, but the additions made by occasional human residents might do so. The period indicated by the other objects, found at 18 inches deep, seems to have been Romano-British.

It will be seen by frontispiece how the cave and the rock shelter were placed in regard to each other. A line drawn from A to A passes through the cave; a line drawn from B to B indicates the position of the rock shelter. The fissure just above the mouth of the cave is the opening of one of the lead veins, so prevalent in Derbyshire. It has not been wrought. If the caves had been inhabited by miners—as assumed by some authorities—most probably, they would have opened it out, as it was so close at hand. These two places of retreat are only about ten yards apart. Neither would hold many people, and, therefore, it is assumed they would generally be inhabited at one and the same time. Because, if only one party were there at a time the rock shelter, probably, would be preferred and little or no refuse would be found in front of the cave.

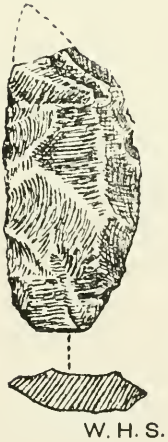
Plate XV. represents the iron scissors or shears found at the depth of six inches. Plate XVI. is a sketch of the flint scraper found in front of the cave, at the same depth as the Roman pottery and bronze.

Plate XV.



Iron Shears from Marl Dale.

Plate XVI.



Flint Flake from Marl Dale.

Barrows.

[From the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, May 9th, 1895.]

John Ward, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of some Barrows recently opened in the vicinity of Buxton, Derbyshire: —

During the past year, two barrows in the vicinity of this well-known Derbyshire town were opened, with the results of great interest, viz., Grinlow and Thirkel-low Frith, by Mr. Micah Salt, of that place, and his son, both of whom have rendered great service to local archæology in their excavations in Deep Dale Cave. . . . I have personally inspected Grinlow.

GRIN-LOW.

The suffix low (A.S. *hlœw*, a small hill, heap, or mound), I need hardly say, is very common in this part of the country, and should always be understood as indicating a barrow, whether any traces remain or not; in fact, it is still used as a common name for such burial places. In a great number of instances the mound has so far disappeared, that all memory of it has vanished and its name has been transferred to the site: this is the case with Grinlow. The name is now applied to a hill of irregular shape, about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Buxton, and with an altitude of about 1440 feet above the sea level. The barrow upon its summit, however, has by no means disappeared; but its nature was not suspected from the circumstance that it has served as the foundation of a conspicuous castellated structure known as 'Solomon's Temple.' This 'temple' was an ornamental structure, built one severe winter about sixty years ago to afford occupation to the unemployed of Buxton. Being constructed of unmortared rubble, it gradually succumbed to the wind and became a mere heap of stones, which served as a convenient quarry for materials for the stone fences of the neighbourhood. When, several years ago, all remains of the 'temple' had gone, the contour of the more solid barrow was rendered visible.

In its present condition it is a circular mound of about sixty feet in diameter, with an irregular convex top. Messrs. Salt commenced digging on April 25th, 1894, and soon found, as occasionally had been discovered before in this district, that a natural elevation of the carboniferous limestone rock had been utilized. The artificial portion of the barrow consisted originally of stone only, but with the lapse of time the interstices had become filled up with earth by natural causes. Instead of being simply thrown together the larger stones exhibited here and there a definite arrangement, being placed on end and leaning towards the centre of the mound, a mode of construction by no means uncommon in the Peak Barrows. The accompanying section, taken from a drawing by Mr. W. H. Salt, will make the construction quite clear.

The excavation on this occasion extended from the centre westwards, and southwards half-way to the margin. The plan (also taken from Mr. W. H. Salt's notes) explains the arrangement of the interments in this area better than words.* It must not, however, be supposed that the skeletons were as well preserved as they appear to be on this plan; on the contrary, they were so much decayed that their positions were not easily made out. The plan is somewhat diagramatic, illustrating how the corpses lay, but not their fragmentary condition. The skeleton A was a trifle west of the centre, and, being the nearest to that point, may perhaps be regarded as the primary interment. It lay in a contracted attitude on its right side, with the head pointing to the east, upon a sloping shelf of rock which terminated eastwards

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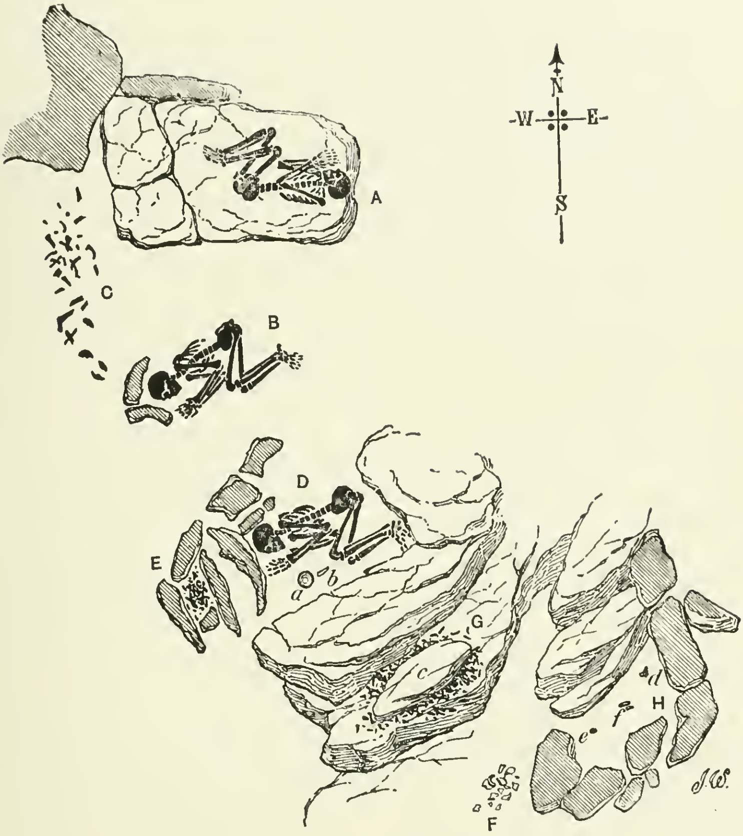
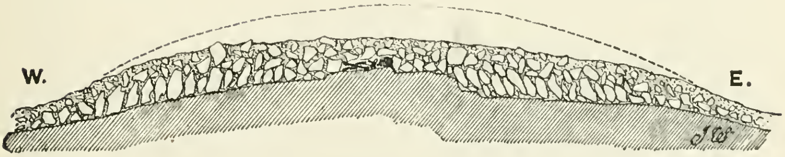
* Plate XVII., fig. 1.

Plate XVII.



Section of Grin-Low Barrow.



Plan of Interments, Grin-Low Barrow.

in a step-like fall. With the exception of the lower extremities, which could not be traced, it was complete. The skull hung a trifle over the step, and was the only part protected, which was by means of a demi-cist formed of two stones, one on each side, and a third resting upon these. The lower jaw was broken, and one-half lay at the back of the skull, which was full of rats' bones, broken into very short lengths. These presumably belonged to the water-rat, *arvicola amphibia*, which remains are usually plentiful in these sepulchral cairns. Their broken condition was probably due to polecats or other carnivora, which preyed on these rodents, making the cavities of the mound their lairs.*

The skull† is typically brachy-cephalic, of a variety‡ frequently found in Derbyshire and the adjacent parts of Staffordshire. Its well-filled and rugged appearance, the great thickness of the vertex, the bold superciliary ridges, and the large well-formed teeth, all indicate a powerfully built male; while the moderate wear of the teeth, the low position of the mental foramen, and half- obliterated sutures indicate that he died in middle life.

Another skeleton (B) was found a few feet south of the above, at a depth of about one foot. It also lay on its right side, but the head pointed to the south-west. As before, the skull was the only part protected, but very imperfectly so, merely by two upright stones, as indicated on the plan. With this interment were associated a few pieces of hand-made pottery, a cow's tooth, and some burnt bones, but whether animal or human is not certain. To judge from the fragments, the skull must have borne a close likeness to the one just described, belonging, like it, to a powerful and muscular individual, well-advanced in life, for the teeth are well worn, and the sutures nearly obliterated; the tibiæ, however, are so slender as to suggest that the individual was a woman.

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* Plate XVII., fig 2.

† Plate XVIII., figs. 1, 2, 3.

‡ Skulls of this type have frequently been found in the barrows of this district, and have been described as acro-cephalic to distinguish them from those brachy-cephalic skulls which have flattened vaults—platy-cephalic. It is noteworthy that the skeletons belonging to these skulls have invariably been described as powerful and large, points with which this Grin-low skeleton fully agrees, the length of the femur being 19.25 inches, which, reckoned as 27.5 per cent. of the stature, gives 5 feet 10 inches. for the latter. The "linea aspera" is rough and pilaster-like, and the tibiæ are strongly platycnemic. The flattened occiputs of these skulls have been referred to "nursing on the cradle-board," but in the case of this Grin-low skull the flattening is, undoubtedly, due to some extent to posthumous pressure.—J.W.

A little westward (C) of these two interments, were scattered decayed and broken human bones, intermixed with a vast number of rats' bones. Mr. Salt attributed their scattered condition to these animals; but it is more likely that they belonged to an early interment, disturbed when A or B was introduced. Several teeth of deer or sheep, and a few pieces of burnt bone (whether animal or human is uncertain), accompanied this interment. The fragments of skull were rather thick, and the teeth moderately worn.

A few feet south of interment B was another skeleton (D), which lay at the depth of about two feet, and showed no signs of having been disturbed. It was a shallow rock grave, which appeared to have been enlarged artificially for the purpose. Two of its sides (north-east and south-east) were of rock; and to judge from several stones at the western end of the space (indicated in the plan), which were of too extensive a character for a mere protection for the head, the other two sides were of placed stone, the whole forming a rectangular recess, about two feet by three or more. The skeleton lay on its right side, with the head to the south-west. Near the hands (at *a*) was a small hand-made vessel* of the usual character found in British interments, and of the form known as the "food-vase."† It was in an extremely friable condition, and fell into many pieces upon removal. The paste was fine and well worked, and the ornamentation produced wholly by

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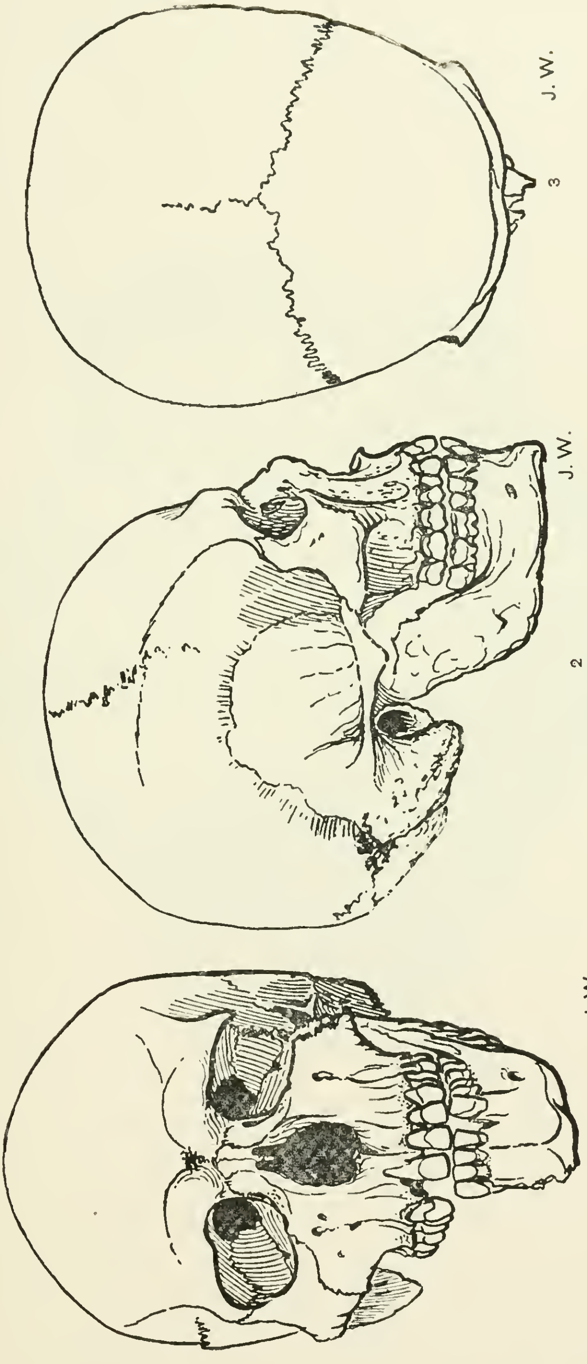
* Plate XIX.

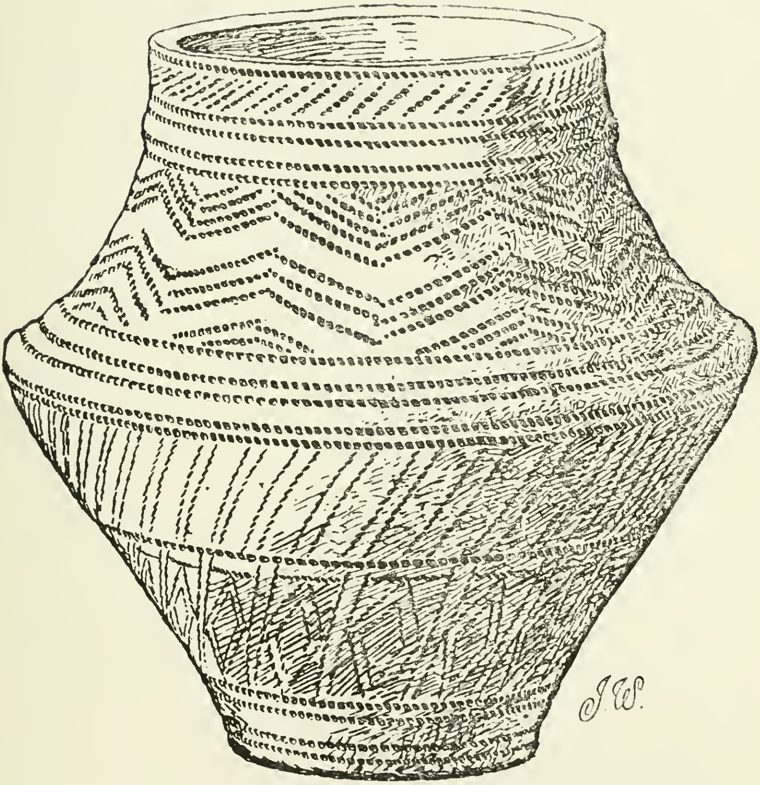
† So in the MS. sent to the Society of Antiquaries. As the fragments of this vessel were considered by Mr. C. H. Reade, F.S.A., to relate to a drinking-cup, the paper was altered accordingly. I paid great attention to these fragments, and am convinced that the vessel, although of unusual shape, partook more of the character of a food-vase than that of a drinking-cup.—J.W.

Plate XVIII.



Skull from Grin-Low Barrow.

Plate XIX.



FOOD VASE, GRIN-LOW BARROW.

the impression of twisted thongs of two thicknesses. In shape and ornamentation it has points of resemblance to a food vessel found at Hitter Hill.*

Almost in contact with this vessel was a calcined flint scraper,† 2⅓ inches long (*b*), excellently worked, and of elongated horseshoe shape. A flint flake and a horse's tooth were probably also associated with this interment. The skull was too decayed and broken to admit of reconstruction. It was thinner and more delicate than the preceding ones, and compared with that of interment A, its occiput was more convex (giving it a slight dolichocephalic character), the mastoid and angular processes and the superciliary ridges less developed, and the sutures more intricate. But it has the same dental prognathism, strong lower jaw, and bold chin.

Immediately at the head of this grave, and on the same level, was a small four-side cist (E), about one foot long, constructed of four stones, and covered with a fifth. It contained the burnt remains of a very young person, probably a child, and the calcined fragment of a flint flake.‡ Was this interment independent of the preceding one, or an appendage of it? It is well known that burnt human remains have been frequently found accompanying the unburnt interments of the British period. In this district (Derbyshire and North-eastern Staffordshire) about sixty instances have been recorded, but it is questionable whether the association was not accidental in many of them. To judge from the more definite, it seems likely that it was the custom to place the burnt bones in the same cist or grave with the unburnt corpses, either simply scattered over its floor or as a heap close by the corpse. On the other hand, encisted cremated remains, which have no connection with unburnt interments, have been frequently found in this district, and are plentiful in localities where the latter are absent, as on Stanton and Hartle Moors, and on the moors towards Sheffield. These considerations tend to prove that this Grinlow cist had no connection with the neighbouring skeleton, representing, in fact, an independent interment.

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* Llewellynn Jewitt, "Grave Mounds and their Contents," 98.—J.W.

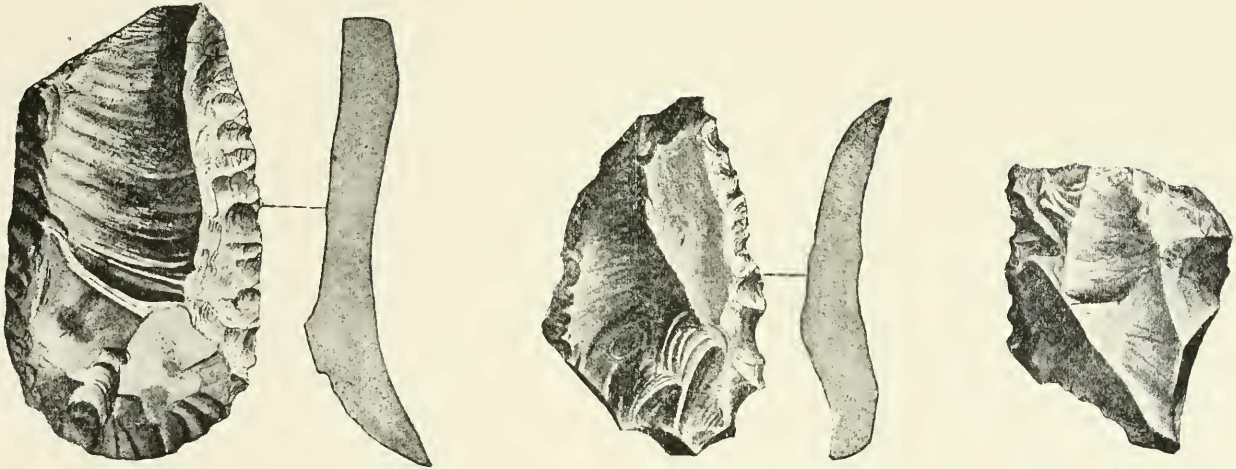
† Plate XX., figs. 1, 2, 3. Flint, fig. 3 (not mentioned in the text), was also found in D interment.—W. T.

‡ Plate XXI., fig. 1.

On December 29th, 1894, Mr. Salt and his sons resumed their diggings at this barrow, confining their work to the south-east margin. On this occasion they found, at a depth of ten inches (F), many fragments of hard, coarse, dark-red, wheel-formed pottery, which belonged to a vessel having a general resemblance to the ordinary Roman cinerary urn, but less graceful and more jar-like. It had slightly bulging sides, and was about seven and a half inches in diameter at the base, and five and a half inches at the mouth, and of uncertain height. The lip was only slightly recurved. There is no reason to doubt its Roman origin, but it may be doubted whether it contained an interment, for no traces of calcined bone were found amongst the fragments. While digging on this occasion a rude-trimmed flint flake of uncertain use, and another of still ruder character, were found in soil which had been thrown up from interment D.

On the following day, the workers continued their trench in a westerly direction, finding the natural surfaces at a depth of thirty inches. Soon they came to a raised shelf of rock (G), on which was a heap of burnt human bones 2½ inches in thickness—in quantity about four times that contained in the above-described cist. This deposit appeared to have been covered by a cinerary urn of the usual British ware, for the fragments lay on and about it. This vessel had obviously been crushed by a rough slab of stone, 22 inches long and three inches thick (*c*), which had been laid over the interment, but without supports. The fragments of the urn are too fragile and small to admit of re-construction, but they are sufficiently large to indicate that the vessel was a small cinerary urn of the usual British form, with a plain body and a highly decorated rim. The paste is fine. The decoration was produced by the impression of a twisted thong, and takes the form of a series of parallel slanting lines surmounted by two horizontal lines, and probably these were reproduced at the bottom of the rim.

Plate XX.



Flints from Grin-Low Barrow.

On the same day, Messrs. Salt extended their trench eastwards, and found, about five feet from the edge of the barrow, an irregular cist, three feet by two feet, and 27 inches deep, and constructed of large stones (H on plan). The remarkable point about this cist was that instead of human remains it contained the lower jaw of a dog, in a very decayed condition (*d*), a few teeth of the dog (*e*), a broken ox tooth, a portion of an unburnt trimmed flint flake, and a whetstone of blue slate *(f)*.* The interment of animal remains in cists in pre-Roman British barrows has been observed before; for instance, Mr. Carrington found the skeleton of a young hog in a small cist in a barrow at Swinscoe, in Staffordshire.† But it is curious that in the present example objects so small should have been placed in so large a cist. It leads one to suspect that it originally contained human or more complete animal remains, and that they have slowly dissolved. The dog's mandible was in a very decayed condition, too much so for removal, so that only the teeth are now retained. This bone is one of the most compact and durable in a skeleton, and having reached the last stage of decomposition, the other bones may well have disappeared entirely.‡

THIRKEL-LOW FRITH.

Thirkel-low Frith is a hill of about the same altitude as Grinlow, three miles south of Buxton. The barrow on its summit, which Messrs. Salt opened on May 8th, 1894, is about 55 feet in diameter, and is constructed of broken limestone thrown together without any apparent order. Very much of the central portion was carted away for the sake of the stone in 1840. By removing more stone from this area, Messrs. Salt soon discovered human bones extremely decayed, but sufficiently perfect, nevertheless, to make it evident that the skeleton lay on its right side, in the usual flexed posture, with the head to the east. It appeared to be quite unprotected, lying upon a sloping shelf of rock. The massive mastoid processes of the skull, and the prominent *linea aspera* of the features indicates a powerfully-built person.

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* Plate XXI., figs. 2 and 3.

† Bateman, "Ten Years' Diggings," 135.—J.W.

‡ Upon the same principle, the Roman vase near this cist may also have contained bones which have disappeared. These remains, being near the margin of the barrow, they have been more exposed to the action of the weather than those nearer the centre.—J.W.

A little to the north of this interment were the remains of a child, so scattered that it was quite impossible to determine the original posture. Near where the head lay, however, were a small plain blue glass bead, several teeth of the dog, the lower jaw of some animal, and some fragments of coarse hand-made black pottery. These were of ordinary ancient British character, and belonging to a small plain vessel of the food-vase form.

[From Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, December 17, 1896.]

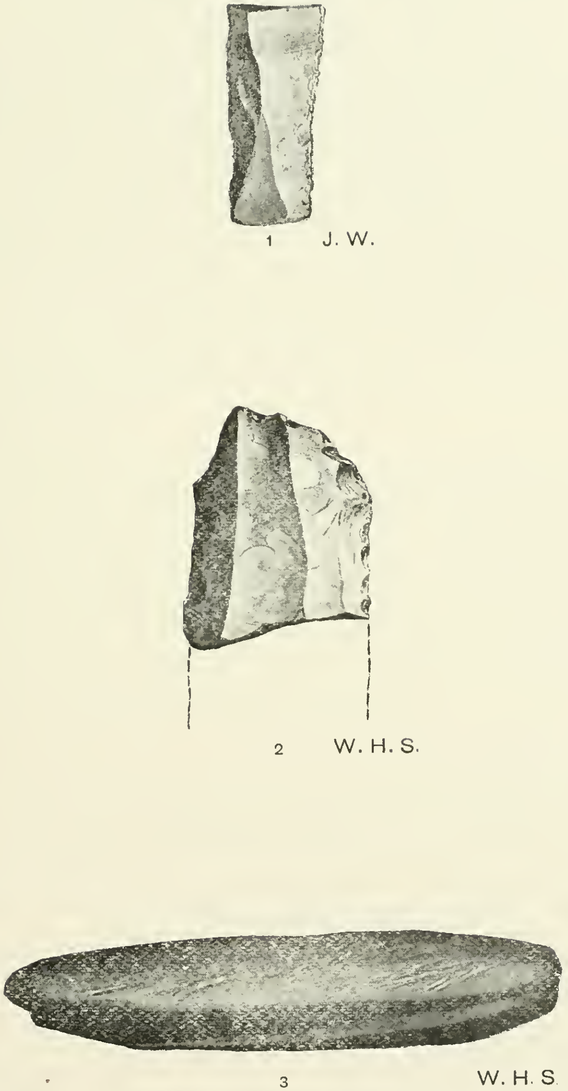
John Ward, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following paper on some further excavations in barrows in the neighbourhood of Buxton, Derbyshire:—

Since the excavation of the barrows described in my last communication, Mr. Micah Salt and his son have opened several more in the vicinity of Buxton, with results which well deserve to be brought before your notice. For the present I confine myself to two of these; they are situated upon Stoop High Edge, a hill near Hollinsclough, 3¼ miles S.S.E. of Buxton, and the other (in the exploration of which I accompanied the Salts) upon Thirkel-low, a hill three miles S.S.W. of that Derbyshire town. Both have an elevation of between 1400 and 1500 feet above the sea level.

STOOP HIGH EDGE.

In September, 1894, the Messrs. Salt made a series of excavations in a ruined round barrow, of some 60 feet in diameter, upon this hill. Its outline was most noticeable on the south-west side, where several rows of large limestones, standing on end and inclining inwards, still remained; the relics, undoubtedly,

Plate XXI.


1 J. W.
2 W. H. S.
3 W. H. S.

Flints and Whetstone from Grin-low Barrow.

of a once continuous revetment or podium, behind which were piled up the loose materials (weathered limestones from the moor around) of the cairn. As frequently has happened in this district, the bulk of both cairn and its enclosing circle* has been removed for the sake of the stone, and by this means some protruding rocks, around which the barrow had been reared up, had been exposed. The diggings of Messrs. Salt proved that the recesses between these rocks had been used as shallow graves. The interments, which I will describe in the order of discovery, were about one foot deep, upon the natural surface, and simply covered up with loose stones. All the human remains were much decayed and more or less disturbed, so that the skeletons on the accompanying plan, which is taken from Mr. W. H. Salt's notes, must be regarded as indicating their original, and not their actual condition as found.

Interment A.—The skeleton of this interment lay on its left side, with its head to the south, in the usual contracted attitude. The skull was represented by only a few crumbling fragments. The blade of a small bronze dagger-knife lay in contact with the lower jaw, which was turned green in consequence. The blade† is flat and plain, 2¼ inches by 4⅝ inches, and was affixed to the haft (the outline of which was plainly visible on the blade) by three bronze rivets, two of which were found.

Interment B.—In a neighbouring recess, another large skeleton was found, which, like the former, was also contracted, and lay on the left side, but the head pointed to the S.E. The skull was much broken, but has admitted of sufficient re-construction to give some measurements and other particulars as to the calvaria. It is brachycephalic, having an extreme length (from glabella) of 7.4 inches, and maximum breadth of 5.87 inches, but this was undoubtedly greater in life, as its left side has been slightly flattened from pressure in the grave: these measurements give a cephalic index of 79.32. It is remarkably flat-topped, a character which the late Mr. Thomas Bateman frequently observed in this class of skull in his Derbyshire and Staffordshire diggings. It is moderately thick, and its mastoid, angular, and other processes, as well as the superciliary ridges, are well developed. These, taken into consideration with the half-obliterated sutures, indicate a man in the middle period of life. A rough chipping of chert was found under the remains of the skull. The tibiæ of both skeletons were markedly platycnemic. At C, near interment A, were found some fragments of hand-made pottery and many chippings of flint and chert, amongst a large number of rats' bones. The potsherds belonging to a delicate fawn-coloured vessel, apparently a "food vase,"* of fine paste, about six inches in diameter, and highly decorated by means of carefully incised lines.† Towards the southern margin of the barrow, at D, were found a few burnt bones associated with a well-made flint fabricator or flaker,‡ 8 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and towards the east, at E, were the remains of a much-disturbed and decayed unburnt skeleton, amid a multitude of rats' bones.

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* Plate XXII. † Plate XXIII., fig. 1.

THIRKEL-LOW.

On July 18th, 1895, the Messrs. Salt and myself excavated a round barrow, 42 feet in diameter, upon this hill. It was of

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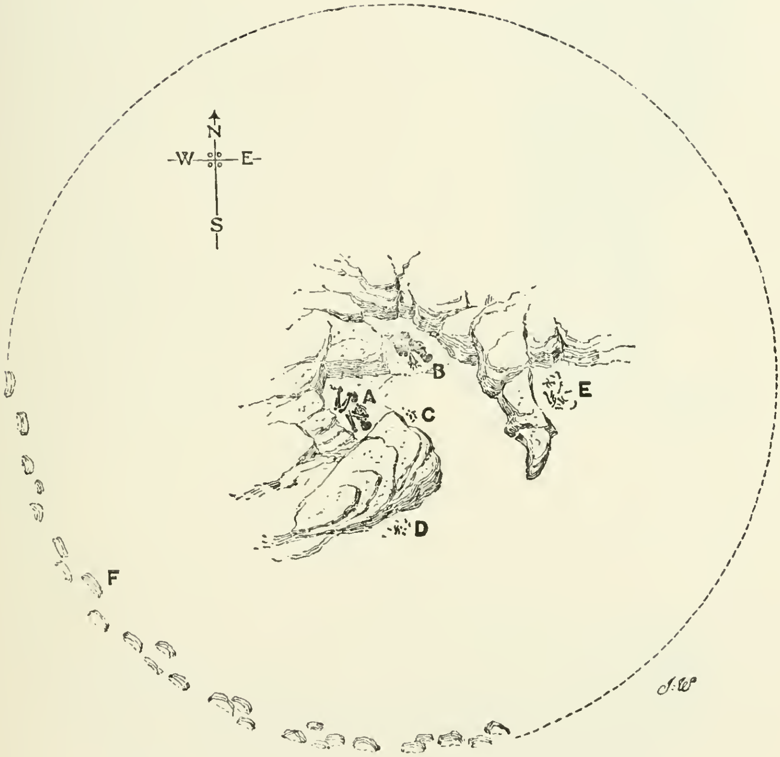
* Plate XXIII., fig. 3.

† Referring to Plate XXIII., p. 105, it may be well to point out that the pieces of this vase had been deposited in a broken state, and lay in a cavity of the rock only about 18 inches from interment A, see Plate XXII., p. 103. This piece of hand-made ware was, perhaps, one of the finest examples known of the period, so far as ornamentation was concerned. No doubt it was deposited out of respect for the dead. Why a broken piece? Why do we rear broken columns to the manes of the dead? Because, if they die in their prime it is considered a broken life. The skeletons A and B were both those of men in middle age, i.e., judging from the state of the teeth. Why not, then, a broken piece of their very best artistic work to commemorate a "broken" life in the long ago ages of the past? If so, it is a sentiment that all right-thinking men must respect. Mr. Salt has frequently noticed fragments of pottery in these barrows, apparently associated with the remains; but in no case has it occurred to him that the fragments were placed there as a token of remembrance, or to display some tribute of respect from those who were left to mourn for the dead, as in this particular instance.—W.T.

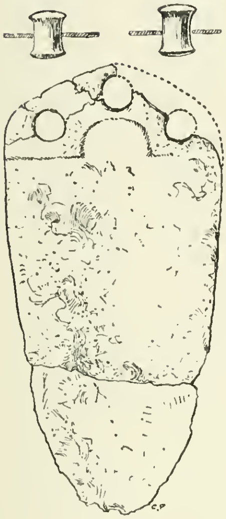
‡ Plate XXIII., fig. 2.

Plate XXII.



Plan of a Barrow on Stoop High Edge.

Plate XXIII.



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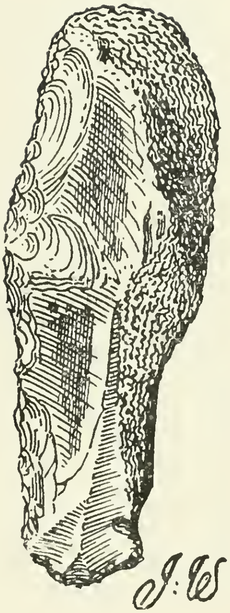

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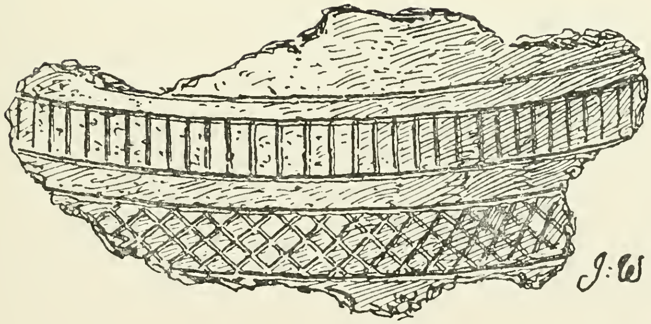

3

Bronze Dagger, Flint Fabricator, and Fragment of Pottery from Stoop Barrow.

considerable interest, for the construction of both the mound and the receptacle of its primary interment admitted of full and easy determination. As in the preceding barrow, part of its edge, that from east to south-west was well defined by large stones set on end, and inclining inwards. These were obviously the remnants of a former podium consisting of such stone in actual contact with one another; but the mound did not appear to have ever been completely surrounded by the stones, for its north and north-west portions consisted mainly of rock, the outer face of which continued the circle. Within this podium, weathered limestone from the surrounding waste had been piled up without any order whatever. At the time of our excavation, the surface, in spite of its many irregularities, presented a general slight convexity, which probably approximated to its original form and height—a shallow truncated cone with slightly domed top, the podium forming the shoulder. The preliminary investigation showed that the mound had not been much disturbed. A Mr. Webster made several slight excavations in 1894, and Mr. Salt a shallow trench (A on the accompanying plan and section* from my notes on the spot); both found a few scattered bones.

We cut a broad trench (BB) from about midway between the south margin and the centre, to considerably beyond the latter point. The stones of the upper part of the mound were, as a rule, small, and the spaces between them filled with dark vegetable mould and roots; but below, the stones were larger and their inter-spaces empty. Nothing noteworthy, beyond a few fragments of burnt and unburnt bone, was observed until the centre was reached, where a large human skeleton was uncovered. This skeleton lay in the usual contracted attitude on its right side and pointing to the N.E., in a bed of limestone rubble, about 4ft. 6in. below the summit of the mound. This rubble appeared to consist of stone broken for the purpose, and upon careful examination it was found to be spread over an oval space of the natural surface, about five feet long, rudely fenced in by large stones, and imperfectly paved. Within this prepared space, previously strewn with some of the rubble, had been deposited the corpse, which was then covered up with the rest of the rubble, the whole being then covered up by the cairn. The skeleton related to a powerfully-built person with the usual platycnemic tibiæ of ancient hillsmen. Its most remarkable feature was the absence of a skull. Although a most careful search was made several feet around the normal position of the head upon this occasion, and the Messrs. Salt a few days afterwards considerably extended the search, not a trace of one, not even a fragment which could with any show of reason be attributed to the skull of this skeleton, was found. Nor was there the slightest indication that the mound hereabouts had been subjected to any disturbance subsequent to the primary interment. It is true that several fragments of a burnt and one of an unburnt skull had been picked up during the excavation, but these were widely scattered at higher levels than this interment, and doubtless were derived from superficial secondary interments; besides, the unburnt fragment was very thin, and probably belonged to a child. It was impossible to think that the skull had disintegrated into 'mother earth,' for the bones of the trunk and limbs were still hard and, except for the usual fractures of the long ones due to the unequal pressure of the stones, sound. I am unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the corpse was buried headless.

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* Plate XXIV.

The only object of human manufacture associated with this skeleton was a beautiful and well-preserved perforated stone axe,* which was so close to the hands as to suggest that its haft, presuming that it had one, was grasped immediately below the head. It was of a fine-grained volcanic stone, highly symmetrical in shape, about 3⅜ inches long, and still retaining traces of its original polish. Its small size, and the absence of signs of wear, render it probable that it was made for funeral purposes only. No trace of charcoal was found in any part of the excavation.

On July 24th, Mr. Salt and his son resumed the digging, primarily with a view to finding the missing skull. They continued the trench to within two feet of the north-west margin of

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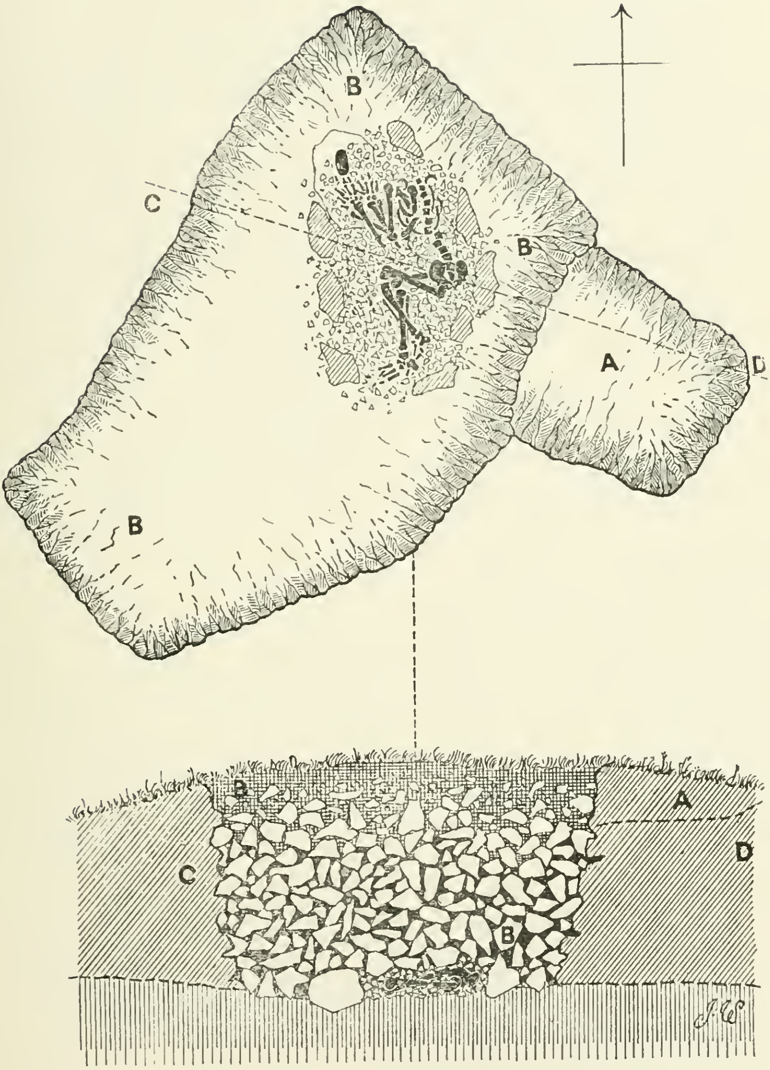
* Plate XXV., fig. 1.

Plate XXIV.



Plan and Section of a Barrow on Thirkel-Low.

the barrow. Nothing noteworthy was met with until about three feet from this margin, when a high-level unburnt interment was discovered at about a depth of nine inches from the surface. The skeleton, as might be expected from being so near the surface, was much decayed, broken, and disarranged, so that nothing could be made out as to its original attitude. With these remains were found the following:—Several fragments of a hand-made vessel of the ordinary "food-vase"* type, about eight or nine inches in diameter at the mouth, and its upper part decorated with chevrons and diagonal parallel lines, produced by the impression of a twisted rush or thong; a small disc-like jet bead, about 1-16th inch in thickness, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; an irregular fragment of flint of no determinable use; a rudely-formed horseshoe shaped scraper of chert; and a portion of an iron ox or horseshoe. This shoe probably did not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness in its original condition, and was fastened with clout nails (of which one remained), the large heads of which compensated in some measure for the deficiency in the thickness, besides helping to "rough" the tread.

It is, of course, quite uncertain whether any of these objects were coeval with the interment, since all of them had been subjected to disarrangement through being so near the surface. It is reasonable, however, to think that the pottery was contemporary with the interment, while on the other hand one is inclined to regard the horse-shoe as more recent, perhaps mediæval, or even modern.

On September 10th, 1896, and since the foregoing was written, Mr. Salt and his son cut a trench from the south side of this barrow to the central excavation made on 18th July, 1895. In so doing they found, upon the natural surface, which was here four feet below the surface of the barrow, and at a distance of six feet from the margin, the remains of a skeleton, in such decayed and disturbed condition that they could not determine the attitude in which it had been deposited, except that it had been embedded in clay and gravel. The teeth were much worn.

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* Plate XXV., fig. 2.

A little nearer the centre, and at a depth of two feet, was found another skeleton, laid upon the large inclined blocks of limestone, of which the outer parts of the barrow were built. Like the former skeleton, this was too much decayed and disturbed for its original attitude to be determined. This skeleton, presumably, related to a young individual, for the teeth were only slightly worn. Associated with it were a long flat pebble from shale beds, which had been used as a whetstone, and a small chipping of flint.

This barrow was again visited on the 29th September, 1896, and another trench was cut on the north side of it, alongside of the former trench, which was passed through the centre. At a depth of four feet a number of human teeth and bones lay scattered about, over about one square yard of surface. There were also the bones of the sheep and dog. The only other articles found were a small, flat piece of bronze, ⅞ of an inch long and 3-16ths of an inch wide (with the ends rounded off and each pierced with a small hole), and a fragment of coarse, hand-made pottery.

[Reprint from "The Antiquary" of November, 1897.]

Mr. W. Turner, of Buxton, writes to us as follows:—On August 30th last, a barrow was opened by Mr. Micah Salt, of Buxton (in presence of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., and Mr. W. Turner), assisted by his two sons. The "find" consisted of a small number of human bones, part of an iron horse-shoe, the tine of a stag's horn, and a Roman coin.* The legend is undecipherable.

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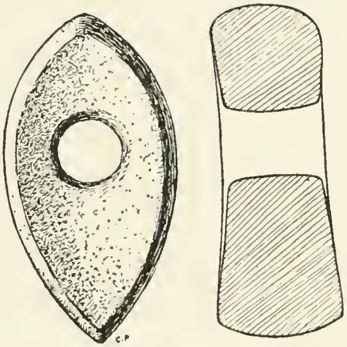
* Since the above was written the coin was submitted by Mr. Ward to the British Museum authorities, and the following is the copy of the reply:—"I return herewith your copper Roman coin. It is a British imitation of a Half-Folles of Constantius II., A.D., 337—361. The coin from which the enclosed is copied was much larger, nearly the size of the present farthing. I should think that your coin could not have been struck much after A.D., 360 (H. A. Grueler)." Mr. Ward writes to the Society

Plate XXV.



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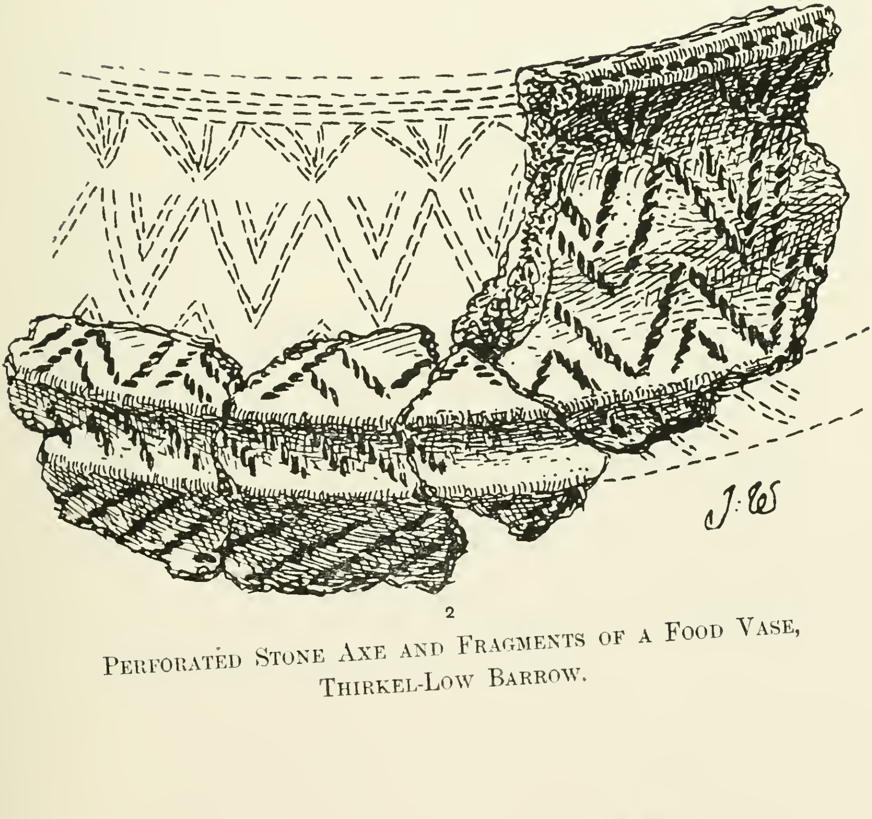

2

Perforated Stone Axe and Fragments of a Food Vase, Thirkel-Low Barrow.

The coin was found on the upper side of a large stone about three feet below the surface. The evidences around showed that that part of the barrow had been undisturbed for centuries. Did the Romans or the Romano-British use those ancient barrows for their dead? Professor Dawkins does not mention the fact in his work on Early Man (1880); and Bateman in his "Ten Years' Diggings in Derbyshire," &c. (1861), mentions only four cases in which he had discovered Roman coins in barrows out of over 400 which he had opened. The point is of interest. The circumstances relating to this barrow (Thirkel-low) are peculiar. Mr. Salt, who is widely known for his cave and barrow discoveries in Derbyshire, opened it at different angles to the present one in 1895 and 1896. He found the following remains:—Four interments, one stone axe (Neolithic), three flint flakes, part of an iron horse-shoe, one jet bead, a piece of whetstone, two teeth of the wild boar, one tooth of the stag, teeth of the sheep, bones of the dog, two pieces of pottery, one piece of bronze, about three-quarters of an inch long.† The stone axe was beautifully polished, and had been placed in the hand of the deceased. That fact points to the Neolithic Age, the piece of bronze to the subsequent Bronze Age, the iron shoe to the following or Iron Age, and the Roman coin to the same period or another historic development. Altogether, this particular barrow gives us glimpses of long

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of Antiquaries the above particulars, and adds:—The obverse shows a diademed bust of the Emperor, and the reverse a soldier in the act of despatching a fallen foe; with the indistinct legend, FEL TEMP REPAR. The coin was found near the bottom of the barrow, adhering to the surface of a stone. Its position thus was no proof that it was contemporaneous with the construction of the barrow. Even at the time of our digging, most of the spaces between the lower stones were still open, and it was obvious that if a small object like a coin successfully passed through the vegetable mould which filled the upper interspaces, it might easily slip down to the floor of the barrow. Probably this ancient coin related to a superficially placed Romano-British interment, which has long since disappeared.—W.T.

† The above list has been partly noted in the other paragraphs about Thirkel-low, but is repeated simply to show that such an authority as "The Antiquary" had endorsed the view as to the historical importance of this barrow.—W.T.

historic and pre-historic periods, and therefore is of peculiar interest.

BOOTH HIGH EDGE.

This hill is about three miles south of Buxton, and can only be reached by mountain paths. There is a round barrow on or near the highest point. It is about 35 feet in diameter, and about four feet deep in centre. On visiting it 25th September, 1894, and cutting down the middle, came to a heap of human bones, well preserved, but, apparently, had been previously disturbed, because they were piled up together. There was no cist, but the usual masses of limestones formed the interior. In the midst of the remains there was a tablet of lead, inscribed, "T. Bateman." On finding this no further search was made.

Singularly enough, Mr. Bateman does not appear to have recorded his visit to this barrow in any of his published works—"Ten Years' Diggings" (1861) and "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire" (1848).

FAIRFIELD LOW.

There is a barrow on this hill, which is situated about 1½ miles (by road) E.N.E. of Buxton. Its elevation is 1182 feet above sea level, as per Ordnance Survey Map. The barrow had been partly demolished by lime-burners in the olden time—perhaps a couple of centuries ago. Near at hand there are the ruins of a small lime-kiln, known in the district as a "pudding pie." The quarry had been first made between the kiln and the barrow and carried right under and into it to the extent of nine feet deep and about twenty feet transversely, this removing its southern side entirely. The barrow is a round one, about 60 feet in diameter and four feet deep in centre. On the 29th October, 1895, it was opened, and was cut down to the natural rock on the quarry side. A few feet further the centre was reached and an interment was exposed. The remains were in an advanced state of decay, but from the nature of the receptacle it was evident that the body had originally been placed in the contracted position. Rats' bones were plentiful, and there were a few teeth and bones of the deer, also burnt bones of the goat and sheep, together with some pieces of coal, indicating that there had been a "funeral feast."

The following day the work of exploration was resumed towards the north. About three feet from the interments (recorded above), and six inches only below the surface, there were a piece of coarse, red, wheel-made pottery, part of a stag's horn, and a few flat pieces of iron, but of no particular form indicating their use. Two feet lower another piece of pottery was discovered of coarser make still. Also a piece of red ochre, a horse's tooth, flint flake, several pieces of gritstone, discoloured by fire, and half of a pebble, evidently for use as a sling stone.

On 31st January, 1896 (three months afterwards), this barrow was again attacked. At a few feet to the right of the interment already described, another was found. The body had been placed in the contracted position, with the head to the south-east, and leaning on the left side. The bones were little disturbed and in a good state of preservation. It had been placed on the flat surface of the natural (limestone) strata at about two feet from the surface. Four large stones had been placed round the back as a kind of cist-like enclosure. A few chippings of flint lay near, also pieces of coal, burnt bones of the sheep, etc., and two flat bits of iron, 1-16th of an inch thick. Doubtless, they were parts of a weapon of some kind. But the most striking thing connected with them was that small particles of silvery-grey hair clung to the rusty surface. On examination by the microscope the colour was quite apparent. Probably the iron had been wrapped to a piece of skin which had decayed away, leaving only these few hairs. But the preservation of colour after the lapse of thousands of years was remarkable in itself. Proceeding further, more teeth and bones of the deer were found. About three feet in front of the skeleton lay the remains of a child. With the latter there was a round bit of light blue glass, 3-16th of an inch in diameter, having a hole partly drilled through it. There were also a few flint chips. Between the remains of the child and the knees of the second interment lay several fragments of black, coarse, wheel-turned pottery, probably the pieces of a food-vessel. From this point a trench was driven to the margin of the barrow at the north end, and where were many human bones, all scattered about. Then, the trench was continued to the west, half-way between centre and north margin. Two large stones were found end on to each other, but for what purpose there was no indication. A whetstone, an iron strike-light, and a few more human bones were uncovered.

On 6th February, 1896, a trench was cut from centre to north-east margin. The " finds " were a boar's tooth, a few bits of iron, and two pieces of red pottery.

Mr. J. Ward has contributed to the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, an account of the barrow of Fairfield-low, in which he states the following description of the skull of the adult found there on the 31st January, 1896 :—

The skull of the skeleton above mentioned is of decided brachycephalic configuration and character; and, so far as measurements go, this character would be more pronounced had not its left side been flattened in the grave. As it is, its Cephalic index is 85.39, the greatest length being 7.26 inches, and the greatest breadth 6.2 inches. Compared with the Grinlow skull (Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond., 2, XV., p. 422) it is less massive and rugged; but the most notable difference is the flatness of its vertex, which in the former skull is considerably elevated. Brachycephalic skulls of both types have been noticed in the barrows of this district by Bateman and Jewitt, under the designations of acrocephalic and platycephalic respectively; but it would be interesting to know how far posthumous distortion is responsible for these variations. I pointed out in the case of the Grinlow skull, that the elevation of the vertex was certainly due in some measure at least to the flattening of the occiput. This Fairfield skull appears to have belonged to a man who died in the middle period of life.

GOSPEL HILLOCKS.

This place is about two miles E.S.E. from Buxton, at about 1050 feet above sea level. It is situated a short distance from the north side of the road leading to King Sterndale village, which road branches from the Buxton to Ashbourne main road. There are two barrows near to each other—the smaller one at a greater elevation than the other. It is 30 feet long, 21 feet wide, and four feet high. The larger one was opened by Captain Lucas in the year 1865. On the 7th January, 1896, the smaller one was opened. A trench was cut from west to east, and in the centre, at the depth of four feet, a limestone flag-stone was found. It measured three feet square and ten inches thick. There was also a small flint flake discovered, and some burnt bones.

On the 11th of the same month another trench was cut from the south to the centre, where the cist-like flag-stone, mentioned above, was embedded. On trenching round and removing it an adult interment was found. A grave had been cut into the natural soil and the body laid in a "contracted position," alongside of a bed of the original limestone strata. The remains were first covered over with a mixture of clay, charcoal, and leaves. The latter chiefly of the daisy and grass, which still retained a pale green colour, but it was lost immediately on coming in contact with the atmosphere, and in a few minutes had crumbled away. This is a remarkable circumstance, for the colour must have been retained for perhaps 3000 years, as the interment was evidently a prehistoric one. A similar discovery was made by Professor Sheldon at Roy Low Barrow, near Sheen, and also by Mr. Bateman (vide Appendix B).

There were a good many burnt bones besides, probably the remains of some domestic animals consumed at the funeral feast. Rats' bones were also numerous.

About three feet to the south of this interment, and close under the turf, two other interments were found, but which had been much disturbed by workmen in search of stone for building purposes. The remains of these had evidently been deposited at a much more recent date than the one first found.

It is stated above that the remains under the large stone were covered with a mixture of clay, charcoal, and leaves. The use of " tempered clay " is a feature common to the Romano-British and post-Roman barrows in Derbyshire; but the similar use of clay and fine earth in the earlier British interments has only occasionally been recorded; perhaps, however, it has been more frequent than has been supposed, as it is a feature which may be easily overlooked by the barrow-digger.

ABNEY LOW.

In the summer of 1896, at the invitation of W. Bowles, Esq., J.P., of Abney, an exploration was made on Abney Low, in the High Peak district. In was supposed that at a particular spot, where no vegetation was visible, that there had been a barrow. A trench was cut at this spot, and a piece of lead-slag was discovered. This was a proof of the fact that it was customary in Derbyshire in very remote times to bring the lead ore to where there was plenty of wood for fuel, mostly in the more elevated regions; and there to smelt it. There was no intimation of any interment at that place.

But on proceeding to another part of the hill a small round barrow was discovered. It was about 10 feet wide, 3 feet deep. There were no remains found excepting a very neatly chipped flint flake, indicating that some use—probably for interment purposes—had been made of the spot. But, as is the case in the gritstone district of The Peak, the bones would be all decayed away and resolved into the surrounding earth, after so long a time, since the period of burial. In the limestone district further south the case is very different and, if not a damp spot, the remains are well-nigh indestructible.*

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* On May 5th, 1899, Mr. Salt and I were walking over Eyam Moor towards the ancient circles when he drew my attention to a number of roughly dressed stones that lay in the space of a few square yards, and almost covered with heather and moss. They are situated about quarter mile west of the circles,

Mr. Ward writes to the Society of Antiquaries, regarding Abney Low, as follows:—

A large number of barrows have been opened or destroyed in this district, that is, on Eyam, Abney, and Offerton moors, and the moors around Hathersage, during the past century, and they seem invariably to have contained cremated interments, many with results as meagre as in the above instance, the calcined bones having disappeared. In others, the bones were enclosed in cinerary urns of the usual British type. Hartle and Stanton moors, near Rowsley, are another region characterised by cremated interments, and in both (this region and that above) (? stone) circles abound; whereas they are rarely found where inhumation is the rule.

STOOP HIGH EDGE.

This barrow has been elaborately described already by Mr. Ward (see ante.). Other visits were, however, paid to it from time to time.

On the 10th August, 1896, an interment was found. The remains were much decayed, but it was evident the body had been laid in a " contracted position " in a grave dug out of the natural soil, alongside of a large rock, with the head to the north. Nothing else was found on that occasion.

On the 19th August, 1897, another trench was cut from centre to south. About four feet from the edge there were two interments—one of a young and the other of an old person. The former was at a depth of eighteen and the latter at ten inches lower. Both were placed in the " contracted position," embedded

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and in an out-of-the-way place. One of them, about 42 inches long and 18 inches thick, has three V-shaped grooves cut into one side, each about 5 inches deep and 4 inches wide. Two of them are parallel with the ends of the stone, and about 34 inches apart. These are connected in the centre by the third, thus forming the letter H. Another has a cup-like hole about 3 inches in diameter. The rest are more or less roughly chiselled into square blocks. From appearances they had not been noticed before, as the hollows were filled with soil in which grew heather to the height of 6 inches.—W. T.

in a mixture of clay and surrounded by large stones. No other "finds" were made on that occasion.

On December 30th, 1898, this trench was extended round to the west and finally towards the north. Two large stones were uncovered lying parallel to each other and in their natural stratification. Between them was a space of 10 to 20 inches wide and about 48 inches long, and therein had been placed the cremated remains of a human being. Near these stones and about three feet from the surface a quantity of burnt bones, mixed with the soil, were found. There were also bones of the sheep or goat and a horse's tooth lay around—a few rats' bones also. These rodents had been attracted probably by the neighbouring case of inhumation and the remains of the domestic animals, which had served for the funeral feast.

An interesting point was the finding of a piece of gritstone (12 by 10 by 3 inches), probably weighing about 30lbs. amongst the limestones, forming the barrow or tumulus. It must have been brought from at least half a mile distant. The incident shows that, if stones could not be found at hand, the people of the period were ready and willing to be at the labour of carrying other stones from any distance necessary, so long as the barrow was to be sufficiently covered up. Mr. Turner was present and assisted Mr. Salt and his sons on this occasion, and on a subsequent day, when a good deal of "digging" was done but no "finds" were made.

HILL HEAD.

This spot lies about two miles South-east from Buxton. Near to it, on a plateau, at an elevation of 1125 feet above sea level, there is a small barrow of oval shape, about 25 feet by 15 feet, and 1½ feet in the centre. It is only a few yards west of the road leading from Buxton to Ashbourne.

It was opened in September, 1897, and in February, 1898. The lower part was filled with the usual mass of limestone—broken rocks gathered from the neighbouring strata, and the upper layers consisted of turf, soil, and gravel. It, evidently, had been a case of cremation. The only contents were fragments of burnt bones, charcoal, coal, and one chipped flint-flake. There were no rats' bones—so numerous in the barrows where inhumation had taken place. This barrow has not been noted before by any authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREHISTORIC WORKSHOPS IN DERBYSHIRE.

On the Continent the remains of what would appear to be places where prehistoric man had practised the art of making implements of flint have been frequently found, but more seldom in England. Mr. Salt has, however, in his explorations amid the barrows, discovered several places where traces are distinctly seen of the "ancients" of this island having spent their time in fashioning weapons or other "tools" for work, or the chase, or for fighting with. For instance, at a place about three miles south of Buxton, hundreds of flint-flakes have been found from time to time. They were all chipped, but evidently were "wasters." Only one piece had a finished look about it. It was an arrow head, but it was broken off at the point, and thus rendered useless. Probably for that reason it was thrown away. The inference is that the place was the site, for a short time at least, of a shop for the manufacture of flint weapons. If not, why should many waste specimens be found on the same spot? There is no geological flint formation for many miles around. None nearer than Yorkshire. The fact that an arrow head, nearly finished but broken at the tip, was thrown into the heap confirms the inference. Doubtless when there were a tribe together in any number, some of them being more skilled or practised in the art of making such implements were selected to do such work. Or was it that they did it as a speculation or trade, if the people were sufficiently numerous to afford them as many customers as would pay? Doubtless at different periods there were different customs according to the exigencies of the case, as at the present period of the world's history.

The place indicated is on a plateau surrounded by hills. "Stoop-High-Edge" is on the west; "Booth-High-Edge" is on the north; "Chrome" hill is on the south; each of which is about 1500 feet above the level of the sea. On the east is Dowall Dale, with its banks running up a little above the environment. The plateau itself is about 1300 to 1400 feet over sea level, and is now nearly bare of trees. But it is supposed that, in very old times, the region was a forest land.

The particular spot where the flints were found is near the centre, and is about 1-16th acre in extent. The hills around are about half a mile distant. In the barrows which crown nearly every "low" or hill around, flint flakes have been found, more or less. On "Chroome" a bronze celt was "burrowed" out by rabbits some years ago. Mr. Salt picked up a number of flint wasters at lifferent times on the site of the "workshop" above indicated. .t is an exposed place for men to sit down and work in severe weather; but in summer time there would not be any hardship. Besides, if it was afforested there would be protection. Did those old folks care for hardship from weather or other sources? They were a feral people more or less living on the fruits of the chase; at all events in some periods of their history. Such hardy men, exposed to all states of the weather and the fury of the tempest occasionally, probably did not mind so much any exposure they had to endure as their degenerate descendants in physical power.

Another similar spot is on a farm, only about a couple of miles away from the above-mentioned "workshop." The farmer, in ploughing a field in the spring of 1898, turned up in one spot a number of flint chippings.* All were more or less damaged. The flakes were brought to Mr. Salt, as he is known to be a collector of such curiosities. A large amount of labour had been expended on them, and no doubt were a disappointment to the workers who threw them away. How came they in this particular spot? They had not been used in battle or the chase. There is only one inference—that the place had been used as a "workshop," and the "goods" being "wasters," had been thrown away in a heap. There was at one time what, in Derbyshire, is called a "swallow-hole" near, and doubtless many other useless fragments had gone down there. The spot is surrounded by hills like the other one, close to Dowall Dale. One of the pieces is a "core." The chippings had been "flaked off" and left the "heart," which was of no further use. There was also a piece of gritstone, very much worn down, as if it had been used for rubbing or polishing other stones. It was probably brought from Staffordshire, some miles off, as there is no similar geological formation nearer at hand. One of the flints is also broken at the tip. It was evidently intended for a javelin or such-like weapon. The others vary in form, but all are (or had been) of no practical use. Some have the patina encrusted thereon on one or both sides, but the others are of the usual dark, slaty colour.

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* Plate XXVI., figs. 1, 2, 3.

Another "find" of the sort was made by Mr. Salt so recently as April, 1899, in a field about 2½ miles south-east of Buxton. About 400 flints and pieces of pottery were in a small area of a quarter of an acre.

It is not my intention to assert that these spots were large factories. But a workshop is a workshop if only one artificer is employed there for the purpose of supplying others with the products of his art. To make the weapons required in those old times from flint demanded a practised and skilful hand. Sir John Lubbock was told by a gun-flint maker that it took him two years to learn the art; while to work the splinters into implements required great skill and long practice. If so, what about the young hunters of old? They would starve unless they had older and more experienced men to furnish them with weapons. There can be no question of the fact that such manufactories existed in the Stone Age, for such implements or weapons as were required by the particular period of development. Professor Boyd Dawkins,* in "Early Man," page 278, has an interesting chapter

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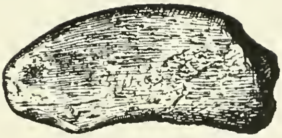
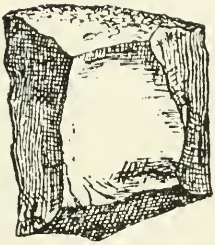
* In the course of a visit to Mr. Salt's collection, on the 22nd May, 1899, the learned Professor stated that he had no doubt, from the numbers of worked flints which had been found at the various places enumerated in the text, that the conclusions drawn were correct, as to there having been workshops there.—W.T.

Plate XXVI.

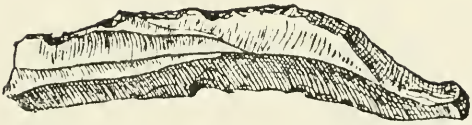


1

$\frac{1}{4}$ SIZE.



2



3

W. H. S.

Whetstone, Flint Core and Flint Flake from Brierlow Farm.

on "The Flint Implement Manufactory of Cissbury," a spot on the South Downs, near Worthing. He says:—"The ground is covered by innumerable splinters and by implements in every stage of manufacture." Louis Figuier, in his "Primitive Man," page 95, states:—"The Cave of Chaleux seems to have been one of these places of manufacture. . . . At this spot nearly 20,000 flints chipped into hatchets, daggers, knives, etc., were found." He asserts roundly that these implements were distributed in the country around, according to the "requirements of each family." I have personally seen a spot on the Cotswold Hills which, like Cissbury, is within a stone's throw of an old camp, where upon the limited area of a few square yards hundreds of chipped flints (wasters) had been picked up by my informant, some thirty years ago, when it was an arable field. Now it is laid out in pasture. But it was the opinion of an eminent archæologist (now deceased) that it was the site of a "prehistoric workshop," for the dressing of flints to be used at large by some ancient tribe who held sway in that country. Like Derbyshire, the County of Gloucester has no flint formation, and it would require to be transported from Wiltshire or Berkshire for general use.

I might quote other authorities on the point, but surely these will suffice for the limited assertion made regarding the Peakland territory.

Since writing above I am reminded by my friend Mr. John Ward, F.S.A. (than whom there is no one more familiar with the archæology of his native county), that flint was brought by "ancient ice," and deposited in the South of Derbyshire. This is new light to me, and I am thankful. Even so, the ancient hunters may still have employed their more practised men to fashion that kind of flint into weapons, in small "shops" on the Peak, after it had been brought there for that purpose. Whether this was done or not it is impossible to say so emphatically. It is purely a matter for anyone—scientist or not—to form his own individual opinion upon, and, having done so, he will then find himself in that peculiar metaphysical state called by Mr. Balfour, "the philosophy of doubt."

ANCIENT PIT CIRCLES IN DERBYSHIRE.

The late indefatigable Thomas Bateman gives a list of "Lows" in Derbyshire. In that "list" he mentions Ravens-low, but he gives no further particulars; nor does he identify its site. There is a "Ravens-low" a few miles from Buxton, near the head of the Goyt Valley. In fact, it is one of the small hills which are spread over Goyt Moss. As there is an apparent tumulus, and as the name "low" implies a barrow or sepulchre, Mr. Salt determined, in the spring of 1898, to cut a trench through it and see what was there. The result was nil, so far as interments were concerned, but he discovered four pit circles, wherein he found charcoal and traces of the use of fire. The depressions in the ground were circular, and had been excavated, for clay, rock, and turf had been cut away. The depth of each is about seven or eight feet, and averages fourteen feet diameter at the top, but narrowing towards the bottom to about five feet.

At Ravens-low the tumulus and circles are close together, and Mr. Salt is still of opinion that a "barrow" is there, although he failed to find it. The rock is "gritstone," and it is well-known that the remains even of "former greatness" vanish away in such a neighbourhood, very much quicker than where the stratification is carboniferous limestone.

Bateman, in "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," refers to similar sized excavations in the Linda Spring Wood, near Crich.

Professor Boyd Dawkins,* in "Early Man," says they are to be found in various parts of our country. He quotes H. M.

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* Professor Boyd Dawkins, without visiting the spot at Goyt Moss, but on having the place and conditions described to him, has expressed an opinion that the "Circles" were exactly like some he knew of; and that, on viewing the horse shoes, he considered them Roman or pre-Roman. Since writing the text, I have examined about twenty pit-circles on Worlbury Hill, Weston, Somerset. The excavations are of similar size and shape to the Goyt ones. At Worlbury there are no traces of coal ashes, which is accounted for by no coal outcrop near. The excavations are made mostly in the rock. These are the only differences.—W.T.

Stanley, that they are to be found in use in certain parts of Africa as dwellings to the present day.

Encouraged by these studies Mr. Salt made four visits to these circles in April, 1899. On three occasions I accompanied him. The result was that we discovered about 17 or 18 of these circles, all about the same size as above described, two being larger than the average by 6 and 11 feet diameter respectively, the depth being about the same. They were all rounded and well shaped, but there were about half-a-dozen others which were become rather shapeless, so that it is difficult to identify them positively. Between two of the best there is a narrow roadway made artificially of about 50 feet length by 4 feet wide. At the centre of some, which were tried, there were a number of loose gritstones, small pieces of about six inches each, apparently for drainage purposes. In others there were none, because evidently the bottom was dry. In all so examined were several inches thick of coal and cinders. To the north of the crown of the " low " was a cist-like mass of stones. There were about thirty from 6 inches to 1½ft. long, all gritstones from neighbouring quarries. They were selected, apparently, for building a recess or cist. They are oblong, and well adapted to build any form of chamber required. Although they had been previously disturbed, they seemed to form a round-like cavity of about four feet diameter, where a body in the flexed position could have been placed. There was no trace of any remains at all. A small quantity of coal, burnt and unburnt, were found in the centre and bottom, mixed with the soil. The most interesting thing connected with this stone erection was one of the pieces, 20 by 11 by 9 inches, with a cup-like cavity pecked out of the centre of one of the sides. It is figured in this book (see Plate XL.). The size of the cavity is 10 inches at top, 6 inches at bottom, and 2 inches deep. It seems to have been " pecked " out by some sharp instrument with a point.

Between this spot and the nearest circle is a raised platform of stone and turfy heath, of about 50 feet length, and apparently 6 feet wide, but really only 4 feet when the heath, turf, and ashes were stripped off, which I note further on.

Two of the circles were cut into with somewhat similar result. Below the line of the small stones about three to four feet of soil was turned out. Both of them displayed a mass of gravelly clay, with occasional traces of burnt coal. In one at the north side of the circle a small chamber was broken into like a recess of two feet width, about three feet long, and four feet high. It was apparently a cavity formed in the gritstone by the action of water. In the other a slab of stone lay horizontally at the bottom, which we could not remove. The action of fire was apparent on the surface. There was an impending rock near, under which the soil was dug away, but no coal or cinder was found. The slab seemed to be the greatest depth that had ever been found there, and there was nothing but the natural bed of clay and grit all around. The depth in that one from a line drawn across the top was about ten feet. The margin of the circle is raised above the level of the surrounding space and covered with heath which had crept down the sides of the interior about five feet. On cutting through it was found to be a bed of ashes, mostly white, quite characteristic of the shaley coal found in the Goyt Valley.

On cutting through the roadway from that circle to the cist-like stones it was found to be a roughly-laid path, four feet wide, and laid with stones, from a few inches to two feet long. The surface was rudely uneven, but the stones were all laid in a diagonal position regularly one against the other, and evidently with design. The surface was covered with ashes, over which had grown the heath as thickly as the surrounding surface. On top, and at an interval of about two feet, lay a horse or cow shoe, and part of another. Above them were six inches of ashes and the matted heath, which indicates a long period since they were "cast" there. The corrosion on each was extreme.

The "low" is described in the ordnance map as a mass of gritstone covered and mixed with gravelly clay. On three sides is a marsh. The south marsh covers the northern edge of the small coalfield spreading south to Axe Edge. It has been worked out in modern times. On the west is the Goyt Valley and river, about 150 feet down a steep declivity. Between the valley and the central circles at the top of the low there is apparently an old British trackway, shaped like this— ˋ, and well cut, so as to hide the traveller and negotiate the hill with as much ease as possible. About half-way down on the side of this declivity there are traces of a rude, wall-like fence. Whether it is the reduced remains of an old line of defence is a very doubtful matter. But it is a feature which the educated and experienced archæologist would do well to examine, together with the other points noted of this curious collection of circles. The " pits " are not formed into a camp on any regular plan, so far as we could observe, being irregularly placed on the crown and around the slopes of the " low." At other two points on the hill side similar quantities of stones were found heaped together as in the one with the, so-called, cup-stone; but no stones of that description could be seen.

What the place, as a whole, could have been used for neither Mr. Salt nor myself can say. There could have been no search for coal or other mineral in any of them, as there are none nearer than about 500 yards to the south. The fact that the burnt coal and ashes are heaped up on the margin of each shows a continuous use (whatever it was) for a long period, and there we must leave the matter for more learned people to decide.

CATALOGUE.

List of Relics found at Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale, and which have not been enumerated in the text.

No.	Date when found.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
1	December, 1893.	Bronze pin.	$2\frac{3}{4}$in. long.	Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale.	Neat turned head, and silver gilt.
2	January, 1897.	Shield-shaped fibula of bronze.		,,	Devoid of its pin.
3	July 27th, 1892.	Pennanular brooch.	$\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter.	,,	The ends of the ring are turned back and so worked as to represent two serpents' heads.
4	January, 1892.	Flat bronze ring.	$\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter.	,,	
5	September, 1897.	Piece of ornamental bronze.		,,	
6	February, 1897.	Copper ring.	2 1-16in. diameter.	,,	
7		Bronze stud.		,,	
8	August 12th, 1892.	Two pins.	$\frac{7}{8}$in. long.	,,	
9		Imperfect mould of lead.		,,	
10	September, 1890.	Spindle whorl of lead.	1in. diameter.	,,	

No.	Date when found.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
11	October, 1893.	Spindle whorl of lead.	1in. diameter.	Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale.	
12		Two iron strike-lights.		,,	
13	October 21st, 1890.	Shield-shaped fibula of bronze.		,,	Pin missing.
14		Mortarium rims, bearing inscription. (See Plate XXVII., fig. 2.)		,,	They are fragments of a buff mortarium, which bear portions of an inscription in cursive characters, scratched in before the vessel was fired. As the two fragments were not fellow-pieces, it is likely that the inscription was of some length. Mr. F. H. Haverfield, F.S.A., to whom the more legible fragment was submitted, reads its letters as "—andi sig—," the former being a word ending in the genitive case, and the latter the first part of a second word, but he remarks that it would be idle to guess the sense. The reading on the second fragment is almost obliterated.
15	March 31st, 1893.	Tessera.		,,	Of blue glass, of rich colour.
16	Various dates from 1889 to 1899.	Bone needle.		,,	
17	,,	Iron buckle.		,,	

No.	Date when found.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
18	Various dates from 1889 to 1899.	Corkscrew-shaped ornament.		Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale.	
19	,,	Ox-goad.		,,	Iron.
20	,,	Two wedges.		,,	Iron.
21	,,	Staple and ring.		,,	Iron.
22	,,	Iron turned pin.		,,	
23	,,	Stone ball of black marble.		,,	
24	,,	Tines or points of antler.		,,	
25	,,	Flint horseshoe-shaped scraper.		,,	
26	,,	Several cut bones.		,,	

CATALOGUE

Of Various Articles, chiefly of an Archæological nature, in Mr. Salt's Collection, and which have been found by him near Buxton, Derbyshire, or purchased, or given to him on different occasions, from the year 1864 to the present time.

No.	Date when found or received.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
1	Received, 1895.	Wedge - shaped stone axe of fine gritstone.	2½in. by 4½in.	In a ploughed field, Monyash.	Polished.
2	Found, 1890.	Flint skinner.	3¾in. by 2½in.	Hill Head, near Buxton.	Found in making railway.
3	Found, 1898.	Stone axe, broken.	When perfect, 6in. by 2½in.	Harpur Hill, near Buxton.	Polished.
4	Found, October 15th, 1895.	Quartz pebble (flint fabricator).	3¼in. by 2¾in.	Spencer Road, Buxton.	Fractured at one end.
5	Received, 1895.	Stone axe.	6in. by 2in.	In a ploughed field, Monyash.	Made from a pebble, sharpened at one end.
6	Received, 1893.	Stone amulet or charm.	3¾in. by 1⅜in.	Meerbrook Farm, Staffordshire.	Perforated to hang round neck, and cut into diamond-shaped ornamentation. Illustrated in Sainter's "Rambles round Macclesfield."
7	Received, 1897.	Flint skinner.	3¾in. by 2¾in.	Druidical Circle, Arbor Low.	The edge has been sharpened on a stone.

No.	Date when found or received.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
8	Found, 1880.	Stone axe.	$6\frac{3}{4}$in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$in.	Sterndale Moor.	Polished, and of volcanic rock.
9	Found, 1889.	Flint dagger.	$4\frac{1}{2}$in. by $\frac{3}{4}$in.	Hurdlow.	Beautifully trimmed.
10	Found, 1895.	Stone axe.	$3\frac{1}{8}$in. by $2\frac{1}{8}$in.	Dale Road, Buxton.	Polished, and of volcanic rock.
11	Received, 1895.	Flint axe.	$4\frac{1}{2}$in. long.	Ploughed field, Monyash.	Sharpened at one end by rubbing.
12	Found, 1870.	Polished stone axe of granite.	9in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$in.	Harpur Hill, near Buxton.	Found whilst baring rocks. Illustrated in Sainter's "Rambles round Macclesfield."
13	Found, 1896.	Stone ball.	3in. in diameter.	Leek Road, Buxton.	Probably a corn grinder.
14	Received, 1898.	Stone axe (volcanic rock).		Booth High Edge.	Found whilst cutting a trench for a wall.
15	Received, 1898.	Flint axe.	$3\frac{3}{4}$in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$in.	Booth High Edge.	
16	Received, 1896.	Stone hammer.	2in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$in.	Castleton, Derbyshire.	
17	Received, 1890.	Stone axe.		Unknown.	Perforated, broken, and of red sandstone.
18	Received, 1898.	Ball of limestone.	$3\frac{1}{4}$in. in diameter.	In a ploughed field, Monyash.	Probably a sling stone.
19	Found, 1898.	Marble pebble.	2in. in diameter.	Dowal Dale, Derbyshire.	Partly bored, intended for a hammer.

No.	Date when found or received.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
20		Circular perforated hammer.	3in. diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$in. thick.	Unknown.	
21	Received, 1898.	Perforated pebble of gritstone.	$1\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter by $1\frac{1}{8}$in. thick.	Whaley Bridge.	Spindle whorl or net weight.
22	Received, 1897.	Stone pendant of shale.	$1\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter by $\frac{1}{4}$in. thick.	Leek Frith, Staffordshire.	
23	Received, 1897.	Steel rapier.	27in. long, 1in. wide at haft.	Stoop Farm, near Buxton.	Handle missing.
24	Found, 1895.	Enamelled bronze lid of a censer.	2in. in diameter.	Leek Road, Buxton.	
25	Received, 1896.	Variety of bronze and iron objects.		From site of an ancient mansion, Castle Field, Crowdycote.	They comprise an iron arrow head, bronze key, bronze buckle, handle of bronze spoon, lead weight, coin (date about 1100), part of a bronze buckle.
26	Found, 1898.	Steel dagger with horn haft.	7in. long.	Stoop Farm, near Buxton.	
27		Flint scraper.	$1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter.	In a ploughed field, Monyash.	
28		,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter.	In a ploughed field, Sterndale Moor.	
29		,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$in. diameter.	Harpur Hill.	

No.	Date when found or received.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
30		Flint scraper.	1¾in. long.	Biggin.	
31	Found, 1891.	,,	2in. long.	In a ploughed field, Brierlow.	
32	Found, 1896.	,,	2in. diameter.	Grin, Buxton.	Found whilst baring; polished and sharpened.
33	Found, 1890.	,,	1¾in. by 2¾in.	In a ploughed field, Brierlow.	
34	Found, 1890.	,,	3in. by 1¼in.	In a ploughed field, Brierlow.	
35	Found, 1897.	,,	1¼in. long.	Stoop Farm.	
36	Found, 1898.	,,	1½in. long.	In a ploughed field, Sterndale Moor.	
37	Found, 1895.	,,	1in. by ¾in.	Chrome Hill.	
38	Found, 1897.	,,	1¾in. diameter.	Stoop Farm.	
39	Found, 1897.	Leaf-shaped arrow head.	1½in. by ¼in.	In a ploughed field, Stoop Farm.	Well trimmed.
40	Found, 1892.	,,	¾in. by ⅝in.	Biggin.	,,
41	Found, 1893.	,,	1½in. by 11-16th in.	Chelmorton Thorn.	,,
42	Found, 1890.	Arrow head.	2¼in. long.	Hill Head.	,,
43	Found, 1898.	Leaf-shaped arrow head.	1⅝in. by ¾in.	Flagg.	,,

No.	Date when found or received.	Article.	Size.	Where found.	Remarks.
44	Found, 1896.	Leaf-shaped arrow head.	1⅞in. long.	Thirkel low Farm.	Well trimmed.
45	Found, 1898.	,,	1¼in. by ⅝in.	Turncliffe.	
46	Found, 1897.	,,	1in. long.	Harpur Hill.	
47		,,	1⅝in. by ½in.	Harpur Hill.	
48	Found, 1896.	,,	1⅝in. by ¾in.	In a ploughed field, Stoop Farm.	
49	Found, 1895.	,,	1¾in. by 1in.	In a ploughed field, Harpur Hill.	
50	Found, 1897.	,,	1½in. by ⅝in.	In a ploughed field, Stoop Farm.	
51	Found, 1897.	,,	1½in. by ⅞in.	In a ploughed field, Stoop Farm.	
52	Found, 1896.	Barbed arrow head.	1 1-16in. by ⅝in.	Harpur Hill.	Beautiful specimen.
53	Found from 1887 to present time.	127 pieces of flint.	Various sizes.	Vicinity of Buxton.	Some are attempts to form arrow heads. Some broken parts of arrow heads, &c., &c.
54	Found about 1875.	Bronze rowel of a spur.	1⅞in. diameter.	Crowdycote.	
55	Found, 1864.	Button.	1¼in. diameter.	In a ploughed field, Great Low.	Glazed earthenware or pot.
56	Found, 1890.	Wig curler.	2¼in. long.	Buxton Gardens.	Found at the depth of 5ft. in "fox" earth.
57	Found, 1893.	Wig curler.	3in. long.	East Barnet.	Found in foundations of a Roman villa.

It will be seen in this Catalogue that it is divided into two sections, namely, that which relates to Deep Dale Cave (" Thirst House ") and a general list of those relics either found promiscuously by Mr. Salt and his family, or of those which had been brought to him by outsiders for sale or otherwise.

In the first list are exhibited articles which are expressive of the manners and customs of the people, whoever they were. There are accessories for the toilet, for dress, for war or the chase, for the bath, or for mediums of exchange at the market, for cooking purposes, for fishing, for grinding corn, for spinning thread, etc., etc.

At Plate XXVIII. there is figured a large fibula, made of bronze, but of inferior quality, probably with an alloy in it. It is of good shape, and very likely was used for fastening up the toga, or outward garment of the Roman citizen or Romano-British, as the case may be. It was found in the talus in front of Thirst House Cave, Deep Dale.

Plate XXIX. Flint arrow-heads, selected from those in catalogue.

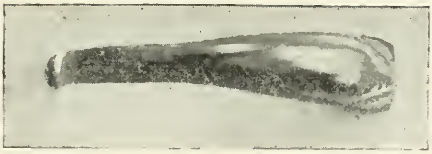
In Plate XXX. is figured a bottle (? ampulla) of earthenware. It is light-coloured, wheel-turned, with no glaze, of Roman shape, but probably made in England.

Plate XXXI. represents a hammer made of stalagmite, 5 inches long by 2½ inches diameter. It has a curve cut out of the centre for a cord or thong to be twisted round it, and a hole sunk in the end for a shaft of some kind. It would be a formidable weapon if handled effectively.

At Plate XXXII. is a figure of a spindle whorl, of sandstone, of close grain. It is 2½ inches diameter, and was used, evidently, for spinning or twisting threads.

Plate XXXIII. represents another spindle whorl, but made of lead. It is only 1 inch diameter. There is the impression of a

Plate XXVII.



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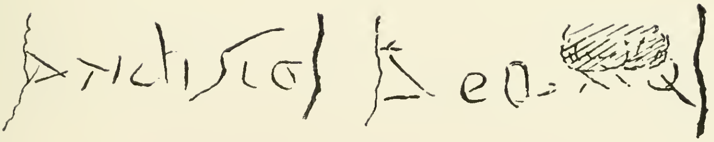
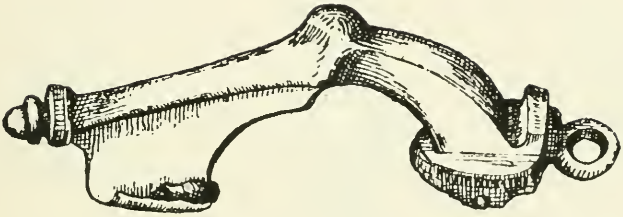


2

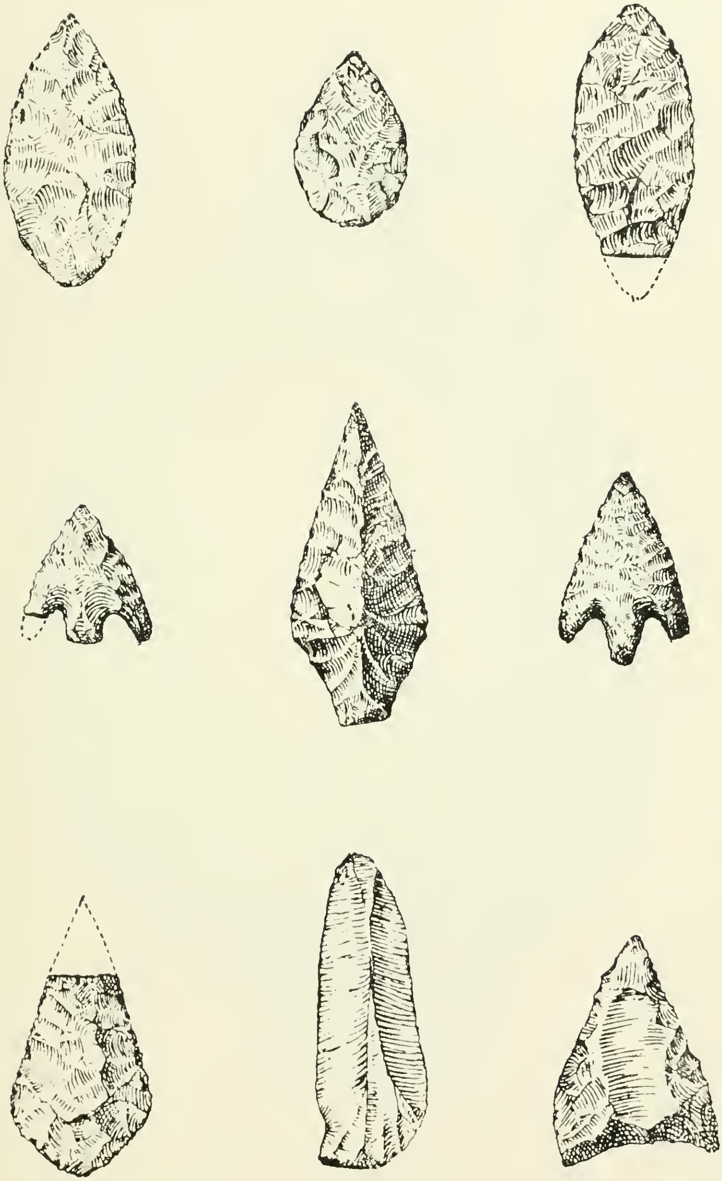
Bronze Strigil and Mortarium Inscription, Deep Dale.

Plate XXVIII.



BRONZE FIBULA, DEEP DALE.

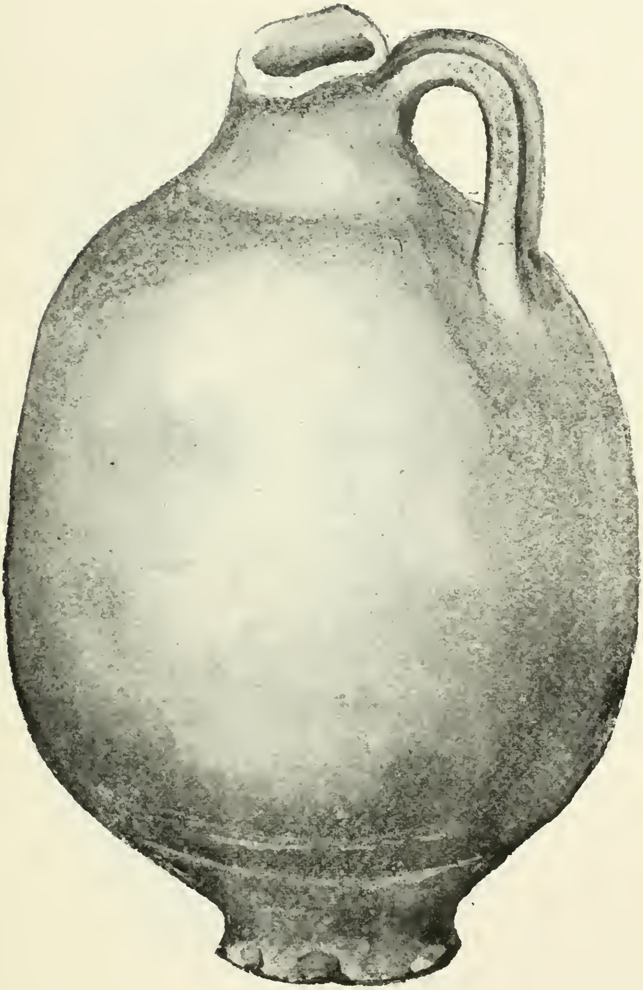
Plate XXIX.



W. H. S.

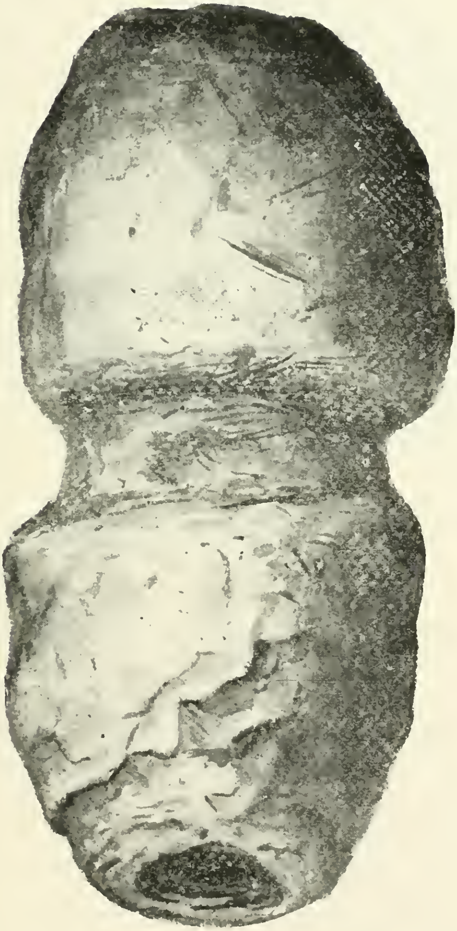
Selection of Flint Arrow-heads in the Catalogue.

Plate XXX.



Ampulla, Deep Dale.

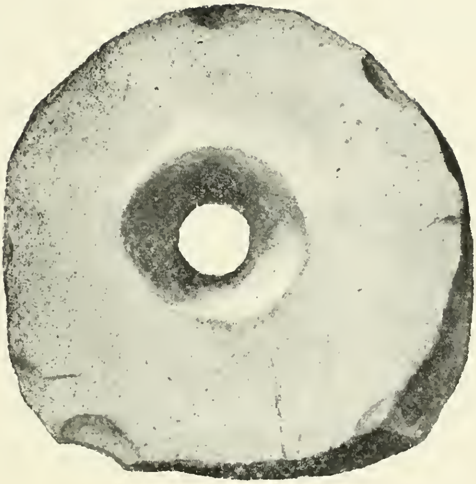
Plate XXXI.



Hammer, Deep Dale.

W. H. S.

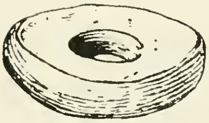
Plate XXXII.



W. H. S.

SPINDLE-WHORL OF GRITSTONE, DEEP DALE.

Plate XXXIII.



W. H. S.

SPINDLE-WHORL OF LEAD, DEEP DALE.

coin on it, as if a matrix of clay had been formed by a coin impressed in it, and the molten lead then poured into it.

Plate XXXIV. represents a tweezers of bronze which was used to extract what the Romans deemed superfluous hairs from the features.

On Plate XXXV. is figured a bronze pin, probably used for securing a scarf or toga.

In Plate XXXVI. we have two bone needles with the eyes and shafts broken, and therefore thrown away as useless. One is 3 inches and the other 1¼ inches long. They were probably used for sewing very coarse clothes, and perhaps stitching skins together.

On Plate XXXVII. is seen a bone button, 1⅝ inches in length. It is rather clumsy-looking for dress, but, in the opinion of an authority, it was used for that purpose.

Plate XXXVIII. exhibits a fibula—harp-shaped—of bronze, with a very peculiar and ingenious arrangement of the spring to govern the pin, which in this case is broken off. The neatness and ingenuity displayed in such cases is a clear proof of the amount of brain power which the people of the early centuries of this era possessed.

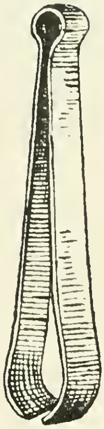
All the above " finds " were made in the talus heap in front of the cave at Deep Dale.

In addition there were many varieties of pottery. In Plate XXXIX. there are 32 pieces figured to show the variety of design in the lip and border of the jugs, pitchers, basins, etc., found. The ware is mostly coarse earthenware; much of it the dark blue type peculiar to Upchurch, the appearance of which was effected by what are termed smother kilns, in which the smoke is retained and incorporated with the clay in the process of firing; and thus gives the ware that peculiar appearance which now bears the name of Upchurch. There are other pieces of various colours—

red, chocolate, black, yellow, etc. There are also small pieces of Samian and pseudo-Samian ware, as will be seen in the list. The numerous "finds" in that direction, of such variety—whole bucketsful have been found scattered about at various depths and spots—points strongly to the fact of a long-continued occupation of the cave as a residence, and by people who knew the refinements of life. Speculations have been made in various ways as to this point, but it is a subject that cannot be resolved into certainty up to the present time.

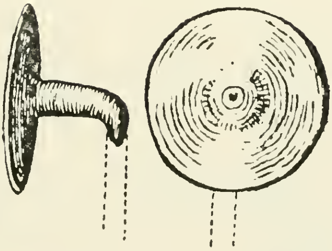
In the second list, which is longer, we have specimens of the Stone and Bronze Ages; the first list may be said to have illustrated the Bronze and Iron Ages. But in this one we mostly have weapons made of the hardest stone. It was a warlike age. The other seemed to point more to a peaceful time. In the Neolithic period, as illustrated by this list, we have specimens of axes, arrow heads, daggers, hammers, etc., of stone and of bronze. The arrow heads are most numerous, and are found all over the Peak tableland. The moles frequently push them out of the ground, and the plough much more so. The inference is that either owing to a state of war or in the pursuit of game, thousands of the arrow points were discharged and lost. Time, with its continual round of change, has covered them up in the ground, and it is only by the accidental or purposeful overhauling of the surface of the soil that these hidden things are brought to light again. It is, however, a useful and interesting study. To the thoughtful mind it is a quiet species of delight—to trace in these relics the signs of what has taken place in the long, long ago, and to indicate what were the conditions in which our forefathers lived, and what sort of people they were, whether peaceful or warlike in their habits, and whether fond of the ornaments of civilisation, or confined themselves to what was only absolutely necessary in a primitive sphere of existence.

Plate XXXIV.



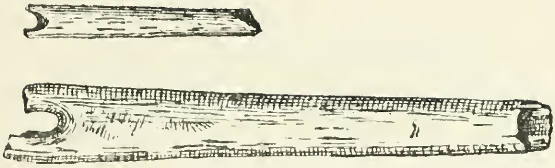
Bronze Tweezers, Deep Dale.

Plate XXXV.



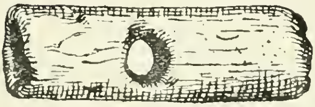
Bronze Pin, Deep Dale.

Plate XXXVI.



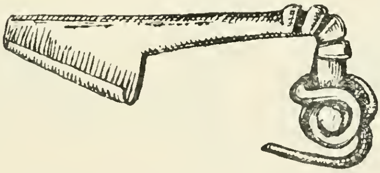
Bone Needles, Deep Dale.

Plate XXXVII.



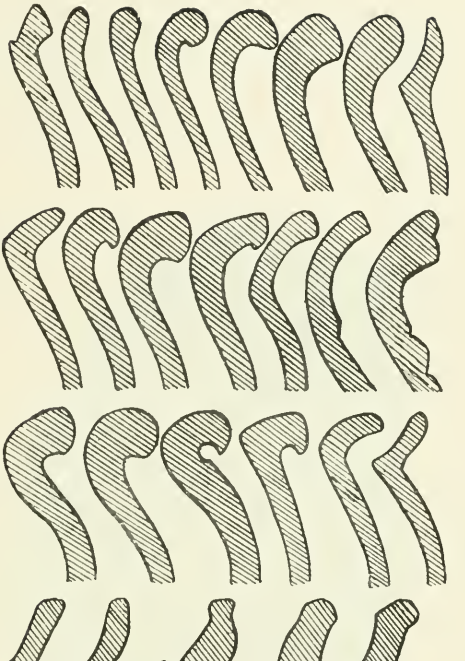
Bone Button, Deep Dale.

Plate XXXVIII.



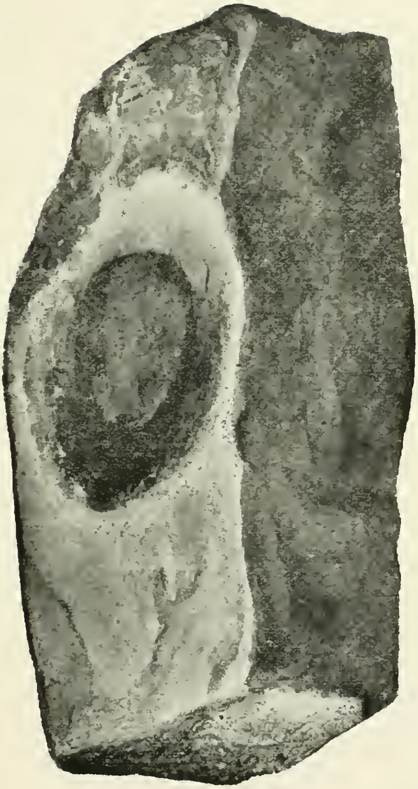
Bronze Fibula, Deep Dale.

Plate XXXIX.



Sections of the Rims of Vessels, Deep Dale.

Plate XL.



W. H. S.

CUP STONE, RAVENS-LOW.

CONCLUSION.

The one great object held in view in exploring caves and barrows is really to cast some light upon the history of Man. "The proper study of Mankind is Man," so said Pope, and he is right. There is nothing interests Man more than anything which relates to himself, his fellows, or his "forbears." "All that is really known of the ancient State of Britain is contained in a few pages. We CAN know no more than what the old writers have told us," was said by Dr. Johnson to Boswell. This dictum of the famous lexicographer has long been exploded, and now we have the testimony of the rocks, river beds, caves, rock shelters, and tumuli, to tell us ALMOST everything that "can" be known about those very ancient folk. What has Derbyshire added to our store of knowledge in this respect? That is the chief question on which this short memoir is founded. It is merely a link in the chain of evidence. But to understand the position it is necessary to make a few observations on the general question. In doing so it will be dealt with very curtly. If any one wants to know more on the point he should consult the leading authorities thereon—beginning with the masterly works of the learned Professor Boyd Dawkins. But, briefly, there are two general points preliminary to being able to grasp the special question of the book. The first is the Geological periods; and the second is the Archæological one. Mr. Edward Clodd, in his capital little book, "The Story of Primitive Man" (1897), states: "The rocks which compose the crust of the globe are divided, speaking broadly, into two classes—Unstratified, or fire-fused; and Stratified, or water-laid. The depth to which the former and older extend is unknown, but, as they contain no remains of plants or animals, they tell us nothing about the order and relation of life-forms. The stratified rocks, which alone reveal that, are divided into the following epochs:—

Title.	Estimated Depth.	Typical Plant.	Typical Animal.
Primary	136,000ft.	Seaweed and ferns	Fishes.
Secondary	25,000ft.	Pines	Reptiles.
Tertiary	27,000ft.	Leaf-bearing trees	Mammals.
Quaternary and Recent	500ft.	Existing Species	Mammals.

This is very clear and easily to be remembered. By other writers the "Quaternary" has been called the Pleistocene, and included under the Tertiary as its latest division. That does not matter if the reader will only bear the divisions relatively, as stated, in his mind. For instance, Professor Boyd Dawkins, in his splendid work, "Early Man in Britain" (1880), brings the Tertiary epoch down to the present time, and divides it thus:—

	CHARACTERISTICS.
1. Eocene, or that in which the Mammalia now on the Earth were represented by allied forms belonging to existing orders and families.	Living orders and families present.
2. Meiocene, in which the alliance between living and fossil Mammals is more close than before.	Living genera.
3. Pleiocene, in which living species of Mammals appear.	Living species.
4. Pleistocene, in which living species are more abundant than the extinct. *Man appears.*	Living species abundant. Man appears.
5. Prehistoric, in which domestic animals and cultivated fruits appear, and Man has multiplied exceedingly on the Earth.	Man abundant. Domestic animals. Cultivated fruits.
6. Historic, in which the events are recorded in history.	Historical record.

Sir Charles Lyell first divided the Tertiary into the three first groups stated, but subsequent writers have added another (the Oligocene) between the Eocene and the Meiocene, and the Pleistocene after the Pliocene. Then we have the Quaternary mixed up with the Pleistocene and Recent. That is about the state of the Geological case as it stands at present. Next, let us consider_shortly the Archæological period, or periods. Strictly, it begins with the Pleistocene. Then, as Boyd Dawkins says, "Man appears." It has been alleged that two traces of man have been discovered in the Pliocene strata. One, by Dr. Dubois, in Java, in 1891, in the shape of a skull, a tooth and a femur. But, after much discussion, the identity of Man is doubted, and the "Missing link" (if it be one) is known now as Pithecanthropus or ape-like Man. The second discovery was made a few years ago in Burmah, by Dr. Fritz Noetling, of chipped flints, testifying the presence of Man. But this is not confirmed, because it is possible the flints may have been accidentally placed in the position found at a later period. We have, therefore, to fall back on the Pleistocene period. In Britain an important discovery was made in the presence of Professor Boyd Dawkins, at Crayford, in 1872. It consisted of a flint-flake, found in the lower brick earths—the same layer in which he found the skull of a musk-bull, in 1866. Since then (1872) Mr. Flaxman Spurrell has found, in the same strata, lots of "unrolled flakes," cores, and stones, used as hammers for dressing the flints, all the work of the early Palæolithic Man in pre-glacial times.*

What became of the early River Drift Man we don't know. He has left no other traces than his weapons, &c., of stone. Following him came the cave-men—sometimes called Mesolithic—who is discovered in late Pleistocene times, when the climate was Arctic in Britain, and when it became an island, by separation from the Continent. The cave-man was distinguished by his artistic tastes, and he has left superior-made weapons and sketches on bone and ivory, of various animals and, even, of himself, done in most artistic lines. The Eskimos have the same faculty at the present day, and it is supposed that they are descendants of the cave-men of the late Palæolithic age. A sketch of a horse's head was found, in the seventies, at Cresswell Crag Caves, by Professor Dawkins and the Rev. J. M. Mello. It is figured in the Professor's books. It is, I believe, the only discovery of the kind made in Britain.

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* In France Boucher de Perthes had made a similar discovery in 1841, in the bed of the Somme, at Abbeville. In England a flint chipping and remains of the elephant were found in Grays Inn Lane, London, so far back as the year 1690. Also subsequent discoveries made in 1715, 1800, and 1836. And, about 1841, MacEnery discovered the famous bone cave near Torquay. But it was not till the fifties that real scientific light was thrown on the subject, when Prestwich, Lubbock, and other scientists took the question up in earnest.—W.T.

The next stage is the Neolithic, or later Stone Age; then the Bronze Age; and the Iron Age. These times, in our land, are called Prehistoric, for, immediately afterwards we come to the Roman invasion of Britain, from whence we have the Roman and other historians giving us the pages of written history.

Of course, there is an "overlap" in all these periods. They are mostly periods of culture rather than chronology, for when the men in Britain had advanced to the use of bronze, those in Ireland and Scotland were still using stone implements. Indeed, at the present day, we have Aborigines in Australia and Africa using weapons fashioned of stone, in the style used by our ancestors thousands of years ago.

What time covers these periods? That is a most difficult question. It will be seen by appendix C what Professor Worsaae says of Scandinavian epochs. He seems to estimate at least 5000 years since the early Stone Age ended, and the Neolithic began. Whereas 8000 years is given by Dr. Nüesch (see appendix C). In these statements I have added an extract from "Early Man" (Dawkins), showing the strata in Robin Hood Cave, Cresswell Crags, as they are to some extent similar, and are well worth a careful study for purposes of comparison and calculation, as to time. In doing so the local circumstances of climate, etc., must be considered. Switzerland, for instance, is glacial in part, at the present time. There are various ways of calculating the lapse of time backwards, but authorities have differed very widely. Dr. Croll, for example, places the glacial periods at 80,000 years since their disappearance from Britain, and their commencement at

240,000 years. Sir Henry Howorth, Boyd Dawkins, and others dispute this; but the whole subject is one of question, and nothing more. A calculation has been founded on the accumulation of deltas—that of the Nile giving 13,000 years; and the Mississipi 33,500 years. There are also dates respecting Niagara, river drift and valley formation; pedestal boulders (so called); Greenland ice or glacial flow; growth of peat; stalagmite* formation in caves, etc. For example, the Thames, it is calculated, has lowered its basin one foot in 11,700 years. If that is so, how long is it since Palæolithic Man lived in the valley of the Somme, in France, where many of his weapons have been found 60 to 100 feet above the present bed of the river? Also, near Salisbury the river Wily has exhibited similar features.

What like were the races of men who inhabited our country? I must go back, to answer that to a summary in "Early Man," so often quoted. Professor Dawkins says:—

"The River Drift men first comes before us endowed with all human attributes, and without any other signs of a closer alliance with the lower animals than is presented by the savages of to-day; as a hunter, armed with rude stone implements, living not merely in Britain, but throughout Western and Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Asia Minor, and India. Next follows the

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* There is considerable variety in the time of growth of stalagmite. In the stalactite cave, known as Cox's, at the Cheddar Cliffs, Somerset, it has been calculated from observation of its growth, extending over sixty years, that a certain stalagmite will take 1000 years to grow an inch. On the other hand, Professor Dawkins mentions a case, in his book, "Early Man," which grew at the rate of ¼ inch yearly, which, barring mishaps, would require 1000 years for a growth of 20 feet. A remarkable instance is to be seen as one of the curios in Poole's Cavern, near Buxton, at the present day. It is that of a beautifully-moulded bronze brooch, embedded in the stalagmite, which is about 1½ inches average thickness. When wrenched away from its bed a few years ago the brooch came away with it. I was told so by Mr. Redfern, who was present, and who pointed out the spot where it was found. The relic is Roman or British, and if made in the Romano-British period the deposit must have taken place in about 1500 years; or, at the rate of 1000 years per inch, similarly to the Cheddar instance.—W. T.

Cave-man, possessed of better implements, and endowed with the faculty of representing animal forms with extraordinary fidelity, living in Europe, north of the Alps and Pyrenees as far as Derbyshire. . . . . In the Prehistoric age the earliest of the present inhabitants arrived in Britain. A small dark, non-Aryan people, who spread over France and Spain, brought with them into Britain the domestic animals and the cultivated plants and seeds, and laid the foundation of our present culture. The next invaders were the bronze-using Celtic tribes, composing the van of the Aryan* race. They . . . introduced a higher civilization. . . . In the course of time the use of iron became known, and in the Prehistoric Iron Age the condition of Britain was higher than it ever had been before."

This is a very instructive picture. I don't know whether the learned Professor included the Belgæ tribe amongst the generic term, Celt, or not. But it is a commonly accepted historical fact that they came over as a distinct invasion. Some suppose they were a branch of the Aryans. To them is attributed the building of the Wansdyke—an enormous earthwork extending from Hampshire to the North of Somerset, and in some parts quite conspicuous yet. The object was to separate them from the Neolithic people (so-called) just as Offa did with his famous "dyke" to pen in the Welsh, in subsequent times, to their native hills.

I now come to consider the speciality of this book. That is, the kind of remains which are recorded therein, and the light to be derived therefrom, in an historical sense.

This island, it is said, was formed during the great upheavals of the late Pleistocene period. Previous to that time the River Drift hunter—the Early Palæolithic Man—had roamed over a continent extending as far North as Britain. But he disappeared. Then the cave-men—the later Palæolithic man—appeared, and signs of his presence are found at the Cresswell

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* Aryan means a grain-loving or grain-raising people.—W.T.

Cave, in Derbyshire. But we cannot identify more of him excepting that it is likely his children have been perpetuated in the race of the present Eskimo, who has all the cave-man's skill of freehand drawing. In some parts of the Pennine range of hills, of which "The Peak" is a portion, remains of a small race have been found. Their stature was about 5ft. 5in., and they had delicate features. They had excessive leg development, as if they were great hunters and constantly running on foot. Some of the bones even indicate joint disease. Cores of flints, hammer stones, flakes, spear and arrow heads, have been found, and the very floor where their tool-wrights sat. These may have been the feeble folk who fled to the mountains—the remains of the Mesolithic people—who fell before the arrows of the Neolithic invasion. So says Mr. H. C. March, M.D., London, in a lecture, published some years ago, by John Heywood, of Manchester and London.

Professor Dawkins says the Iberians came next, and they were driven by the Celts to the Welsh mountains, and some of them are there to this day; as also in the highlands of Scotland and in the West of Ireland. If so, the inference is, that the Celts were spread all over England, including Derbyshire. They were a tall, fine-grown race with blue eyes and of handsome appearance. They had round heads; the Iberians had long ones. That is, the former were of the brachy-cephalic type and the latter of the dolicho-cephalic type. It is rather curious that, in the long barrows long-headed men are found buried, and in the round and oval barrows those who had round heads. Mr. Bateman, in his "Ten Years' Diggings," says, "The contents of tumuli in this kingdom, with the exception of the very few galleried or chambered mounds in Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Ireland, as New Grange, Wayland Smith's Cave, Uleybury, and those of the Saxon period, are pretty much the same in most places. The leading feature . . . is an artless stone vault . . . called Kistvaen, . . . in other cases a grave cut in the natural surface and lined with stone slabs, in which the body is placed, or ashes, if reduced by fire. In that case fragments of bone were carefully collected and sometimes placed in an earthenware vessel and deposited in the vault. The bodies, he goes on to say, are generally in a "contracted posture."*

Mr. Bateman also gives a list of various objects deposited in the tumuli, as bones of animals, flint flakes, etc. He gives an interesting table showing that inhumation prevailed at first, then inhumation and cremation coterminously; then inhumation alone for a lengthened period, and then both together. The latter lasting down to the Romano-British period, and perhaps in Saxon times. Of course, the practice ceased in places where the people had gone over to Christianity.

In all Mr. Salt's explorations among the Derbyshire barrows in the Peak district, the same kind of lesson was taught as in Mr. Bateman's case, so that it is unnecessary to go over the ground again, which would only be a "weariness of the flesh" without any adequate result.

But in the case of Thirst House the question is quite different. In the various articles written by the Rev. J. C. Cox and Mr. Jno. Ward, and others, full descriptions have been given of the several articles found. The opinion of Professor Dawkins has also been recorded that, at this spot, was discovered the most extensive assortment of relics of the Romano-British period that had ever been found, at one single cave, in this kingdom.

Here we have fibulæ to fasten on the Toga at the shoulder, like the buckle on a Scotch Highlander's plaid. Fine bronze brooches for the ladies' tunics, and bronze pins to fasten up their coiffure. There you see a strigil (see Plate XXVII.), which the Romans used for scraping the skin when taking a bath. There are quite a variety, and almost put in the shade the accessories of the modern dandy—of either sex—in the pursuit of personal adornment. Surely, these things display, at least, a great advancement into a state of social existence, and which we call civilisation; and an advanced civilisation at that. It is a vivid light thrown upon the manners and customs of the people of Derbyshire, who lived in the middle of the fifth century of the Christian Era. Of course, such things are comparatively common in museums in some parts of the kingdom. But, so far as Derbyshire is concerned, no other collector has been able to accumulate such a large number of interesting relics of a period of our national and local history, which is very obscure. Herein lies the great merit of such a collection, for the specimens which it discloses are facts exhibiting marked characteristics of the social side of life in the Romano-British period, and which cannot fail to be of use to the student of our early history.

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* This is confirmed by Canon Greenwell, who says that out of 301 uncremated bodies he only found four which were laid out at full length.—Vide, "Prehistoric Man and Beast." By Rev. H. N. Hutchinson (1896).—W.T.

Before leaving this part of the subject, and in confirmation of the view expressed by Professor Dawkins, I would like to draw attention to Plate II., in which a bronze brooch, in three aspects, is figured. The Rev. J. C. Cox reported that he exhibited this brooch in London to antiquarian friends, and none of them could recognise its shape as having been seen by them before: see his comment upon it at page 16 ante. Curiously enough, this is a similar one in form, size, and composition in the possession of Mr. Redfern, Poole's Cavern, Buxton, where it was found embedded in stalagmite, and where it is to be seen in that position at the present day.

Another point worth notice as to the fact of the Roman occupation of Buxton is this: Several pieces of Roman or Romano-British pottery—grey coarse ware, of a chocolate colour—have been found on various occasions at Buxton during building operations, from 18 inches to five feet below the surface—mostly in the dark vegetable earth. This fact is a clear trace of the Roman occupation of Buxton, some 1500 to 1800 years ago. It is a fact that many foundations of houses in Buxton have revealed pieces of ware, showing clearly that the occupation was of some extent—perhaps equal to that of the present day.

Historically, it is assumed that the Romans frequented Buxton on account of the mineral water and for baths, of which they were fond as a people. If so, it is easy to conceive that the neighbourhood would be fully explored; and, doubtless, merchants would be there to supply all sorts of goods. We may, therefore, imagine such men as pedlars dealing with the Troglodytes—those who lived in or frequented caves, like Poole's Cavern, Buxton; and Thirst House, in Deep Dale, and disposing of their different wares. In this way we may account for the fact that similar brooches were found in the debris at both places.

It is,. however, of little avail to speculate as to the cause. We have the facts as stated. They may form a guide to further exploration and discovery in the future. Let us hope so. It will be seen that up to the present time, 20th February, 1899, only Historic and Prehistoric or Neolithic times have been illustrated by the "finds." Probably, if the stalagmite floor at Deep Dale Cave were penetrated and the search extended to the layers below, many remains of Palæolithic man and his times might be discovered, as at the Cresswell Crags. But that is a work of considerable expense and labour which may well be left to some public body, like the Derbyshire Archæological Society, to undertake.

By a reference to Appendix C (1) and (2) it will be seen that extracts are made from "Early Man" about the Robin Hood Cave findings, and the result of the labours of Dr. Nüesch in Switzerland. The latter is, as Professor Geikie has pointed out, "the most complete section yet discovered, showing the exact succession of the several Archæological epochs, the Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages." It also gives us an approximate idea of the time covered by those periods, and which is in comparative agreement, so far, with that of Professor Worsaae (also given in the same Appendix [3]). It will be seen, so far as recent discoveries go, and authorities can make out, that Mr. Salt's explorations take us back to a period thousands of years ago. In the Appendix, C, is an extract relating to Palæolithic

Man—Professor Dawkins does not give us an estimate of time. But his discovery of the bone in the Cresswell caves, on which the horse is depicted, is most interesting to Derbyshire men, as it is the only one found in this kingdom, and brings this branch of science in line with the similar "finds" at La Madeleine and other spots on the Continent of Europe. It is quite possible that a similar discovery may be made in Deep Dale, if a thorough search should ever be made into the supposed Palæolithic strata below the Neolithic bed already explored.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A (1).

[Reprint from the " Buxton Advertiser " of the 14th June, 1893.]

PROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS AT BUXTON.

On Saturday Buxton was visited by Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., Professor of Geology at Owens College, Manchester, accompanied by some students of geology, for the purpose of examining the archæological and other remains from the cave in Deep Dale, in the Buxton Museum, and in the possession of Mr. Salt, High Street, and of visiting the cave itself and studying the characteristics of the mountain limestone and the toadstone. The party visited the Museum in the Town Hall, and Professor Boyd Dawkins described the cave and the bones, which had been found in it. The presence of Roman remains was due to the fact that, when the Romans (? Romano-British) had been obliged to flee from Buxton they took with them money and jewellery to the caves, in which they sought shelter.

Mr. Salt's collection is an exceedingly fine one, and well worthy of a visit. Many articles of jewellery, e.g., brooches and pins, are perfectly preserved, some even showing the bright colours of the enamel with which they were inlaid.

With the Roman remains were found some flint-flakes, hand-made pottery, and other relics belonging to a race of men who inhabited the caves long before the Roman invasion of Britain, in what is called the Old Stone Age.

Professor Boyd Dawkins next conducted the party to inspect the toadstone, near Sherbrook, and at Staden Low. . . . The party next proceeded across the fields to Deep Dale, where the

Professor explained that the angles in the course of the Dale (which are almost right angles) are due to the fact that the rock weathers along the master joints, i.e., that the limestone is most easily dissolved by rain-water along certain sets of large vertical cracks, which thus become widened and in time give rise to a valley. The Cave in Deep Dale, from which Mr. Salt and Mr. Millett obtained their valuable collections, as well as the smaller caves and fissures in this dale, were also pointed out by Professor Boyd Dawkins to coincide with the master joints. The formation of tufa by the re-deposition of the limestone dissolved by the water was noticed in the bed of the stream below the cave. Most of the party explored the cave under the guidance of Mr. Salt and Mr. Millett, in spite of the fact that it was very muddy. From the cave the party proceeded down Deep Dale and along Ashwood Dale to Buxton, returning to Manchester at 7.30, after spending a most enjoyable afternoon.

APPENDIX A (2).

[Reprint from the "Buxton Herald" of the 12th March, 1890.]

THE EXPLORATION OF DEEP DALE CAVERN.

At a meeting of the Buxton Church Mutual Improvement Society, held in the Sunday Schools, Bath Street, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Millett, jun., read an interesting paper on the exploration of Deep Dale Cavern. . . . Mr. Millett . . . said that about four years ago a partial inspection of Deep Dale Cavern aroused his curiosity, and he determined to explore it. The cave is located in a limestone cliff. . . . The first chamber is 90 feet long, from 6 feet to 18 feet high, and from 14 feet to 16 feet wide. . . . In this and adjoining chamber he found large pieces of flat sandstone that had been burnt and used for baking purposes, along with hand-made pottery . . . also, the gnawed bones of the wolf, horse, sheep, goat, reindeer, and pig. Mr. M. Salt had also found a water bottle at a depth of three feet. . . . Found . . . . the lower jaw of a man with the teeth perfect. . . . He took this jaw, along with other things, to Professor Dawkins, who said the person . . . . must have been wounded. It belongs to the Neolithic people, is rather small, and is evidently the lower jaw of a person with a round skull. . . . They found the antler of a stag, which Professor Boyd Dawkins said must have belonged to a species of immense size . . . . not now in existence. . . . At the further end of the chamber there was a hole in the stalagmite floor which had been made by Dr. Charles Bennett, and which he (Mr. Millett) afterwards made large enough to get through. Here Dr. Bennett found the vertebra of a bear, which he gave to him (Mr. Millett). After passing through this aperture, there was a drop of about 6 feet, which introduced them (? he and his companion Mr. Hobson) to a chamber 17 feet long, 3 feet to 5 feet wide, and 6 feet high. . . . They came to another chamber . . . . whence they passed to another chamber. To the right there was a passage . . . . found the skull of a bos longifrons. . . . . At the end of this passage he crawled through a small hole from whence he dropped . . . into a chamber 40 feet long. . . . The floor was level. . . . at the end of which there was a passage, along the bed of which, in wet weather, ran a small stream. In this place he found the skull of a bear (ursus arctos) embedded in a piece of stalagmite six inches in thickness. He found this passage led to the chamber where he found the bos longifrons. (? Skull of the bos l.) . . . The following week . . . . he could see there was another long chamber below, but was unable to get through the aperture. . . . . This made the eighth chamber which he had discovered. . . . It was evident . . . that it was formerly inhabited by barbarous Palæolithic and Neolithic tribes, and subsequently by the Romans. . .

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Millett..

APPENDIX B (1).

[Reprint from "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York, from 1848 to 1858." London: J. R. Smith, 1861.]

(P. 300.) Vegetable substances of which traces have been found in the barrows:—Common flax, furze, ash, oak, hazel, meadow grass, male fern, common bracken, marsh bryum, and puff ball.

APPENDIX B (2).

[Reprint from the "Leek Times" of 7th November, 1894.]

BRITISH BARROWS AT SHEEN.

The Roy Lowe Barrow . . . We began opening it the second day of October, 1894, by cutting a trench from west to east. . . . passing through five feet or more of 'made land' . . . Then we came to layers of vegetable matter, pressed flat and close, which seemed to suggest that sods of earth, with vegetation green upon them, had been brought together and laid in rough courses. . . . The vegetation consisted of moss, . . . also grasses, leaves, rushes, a few chips of wood, . . . a few sprigs of heather, and one well-defined pod of the . . . woodland vetch, V. Sativa. Two specimens of the common house fly, Musca domestica (and others). . . . The wings and even the antennæ . . . were plain to the naked eye. . . . These were found seven feet below the crown of the barrow. When the layers of vegetation were brought to light they were distinctly green—not with the vivid chlorophyll they had when they were laid there, but a subdued primrose green, but within a minute of being exposed to the air this tinge of green . . . faded into a dull brown. . . . The preservation of this vegetation . . . for a period between one and two thousand years or possibly longer . . . merits the notice of those who are learned in such matters.

(Signed) J. P. SHELDON.

APPENDIX C (1).

[Extract from "Early Man in Britain," by Professor Boyd Dawkins.]

(P. 177-8.) THE ROBIN HOOD CAVE.

Man is proved to have formed the central figure in this very remarkable assemblage of animals . . . in the chambers and passages of the Robin Hood Cavern . . . which were filled with strata in the following order:—

The floor was covered with a dark layer of earth some five or six inches in thickness, containing fragments of Roman and Mediæval pottery, and other remains of historic age. (Then, under that, the following:)

(a) Stalagmitic breccia with bones and implements.................	6 to 36 inches
(b) Cave-earth with bones and implements.........	21 to 52 inches
(c) Red clayey sand	24 to 48 inches
(d) Light coloured sand with limestone blocks....	about 24 inches"

The layers marked (a) to (d) are all Palæolithic. In (a) or (b) section was found a bone with a sketch of a horse on it. This was characteristic of the cave-man period—the last period of the Palæolithic epoch.

APPENDIX C (2).

[Reprint from the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" of September, 1897.]

(P. 473.) THE PREHISTORIC ROCK-SHELTER AT SCHWEIZERSBILD.

Dr. Nüesch makes a rough estimate of the time required for the several deposits met with in this interesting Rock-Shelter. Assuming that the Neolithic Age closed some 4000 years ago, he infers that the 'humus-bed' has taken that time for its accumulation. The bed in question has an average thickness of 40cm., and has accumulated therefore at the rate of 10cm. in 1000 years. Taking this as the average rate of formation of all the underlying beds, he obtains the following results:—

1. *Humus-bed	4000 years
2. Grey or Neolithic bed	4000 years
3. Breccia-bed	8000 to 12,000 years
4. Yellow Relic-bed	3000 years
5. Lower Rodent-bed	5000 years.”

(Note that the Breccia-bed [3] was divided by a thin layer of 10cm. which was called the Upper Rodent-bed).

Under No. 5 there was a deposit of gravel, which was penetrated for some yards and was “conclusively shown” to be a river-deposit of the third glacial epoch of Swiss geologists.

The entire series of deposits, 240 to 290cm. in thickness, thus represent a period of 24,000 to 29,000 years. Too much reliance must not be placed on these estimates, and Dr. Nüesch mentions several considerations which might reduce the period to something like 20,000 years. But they show, at least, that hundreds of thousands of years cannot have elapsed since the first appearance of Palæolithic man at the Schweizersbild.

The Palæolithic remains clearly belong to the later stages of the Old Stone Age—to that known as the ‘reindeer period.’ In the Schweizersbild deposits we find no trace of any earlier stage—the story begins abruptly with the last chapter in the history of Palæolithic times. The evidence shows conclusively that the reindeer period in Switzerland did not commence before the great glaciers of the third glacial epoch had retreated from the low grounds.—(By Professor James Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.).

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*Nuttall says, “humus” means, “a pulverulent (dusty) brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter.”—The centimetre is equal to .39371 inch.—W.T.

APPENDIX C (3).

[Reprint from "Prehistoric Man and Beast," by Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, B.A., F.G.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1896.]

(P. 244.) Worsaae (? Professor Worsaae, of Denmark) constructed the following chronological scheme for the North of Scandinavia:—

(1) The Early Stone Age (Palæolithic), at least 3000, B.C.; (2) the Later Stone Age (Neolithic), about 2000 to 1000, B.C.; (3) the Early Bronze Age, about 1000 to 500, B.C.—when the Stone Age was still going on in the North, and an Iron Age (or culture stage) had already come from the South; (4) the Late Bronze Age, about 500, B.C., to the time of the Birth of Christ, when a Pre-Roman Age of Iron was developed in Central and Western Europe; (5) the Early Iron Age, from 1 to 450, A.D., when bronze was still in use in parts of Scandinavia; (6) the Middle Age of Iron, about 450 to 700, A.D., when foreign Roman-German influence predominated; (7) the Later Iron Age or Viking period, about 700 to 1000, A.D., when a Stone Age still lingered on in the extreme North of Finland and Lapland.

APPENDIX D.

[Extract from "Some Ancient Cave-Homes in Derbyshire," by John Ward, F.S.A. (1899).

(P. 15.) THIRST HOUSE,

in Deep Dale, near Buxton. This remarkable cave has not been investigated in the systematic manner of the Cresswell and Rains Caves; but as the numerous and wonderful objects turned up there . . . tell their own story, the absence of a system has not been serious. This cave was excavated with great care and diligence by my friend, Mr. Micah Salt, of Buxton, between the years 1890 (? 1884) and 1897 (? now 1899), and to some extent by Mr. Millett, formerly of Buxton.

Most of the objects found . . . belong to the Roman occupation, which, so far as this district is concerned, may be said to have begun A.D. 86, and to have ended A.D. 410, and they open up a higher civilisation than we have so far contemplated. They consist of brooches, rings, pins, tweezers, bracelets, and other ornaments, some richly enamelled and others with traces of gilt, coins, iron knives, nails, staples and rings, glass beads, potsherds of all kinds, from the beautiful red Samian ware to the coarsest grey and red pottery, bone pins, etc.; such objects, in fact, as are invariably found on the sites of Roman villas. Many of these were found inside the cave, but most came from a layer of rubbish which covered the slope outside below the entrance, etc., etc.

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INDEX.

A.

Page

"A" Appendix, Visit of Professor Dawkins to Deep Dale Cave … 176, 177
  ,, Mr. Millett's lecture on the cave … 177, 178
Abney Low, barrow … 120
Antiquaries, Society of … 83, 118
"Antiquary, The," quotation from … 112
Antiquities near Buxton … 1, 2
Appendices, references in … 174, 175
Arbor Low … 2
Archæological Survey of Derbyshire … vii.
Archæology, Old School of … vii.
  ,, of Buxton … 1
  ,, Mr. Salt's knowledge of … 2
  ,, Value of knowing … 165
  ,, Period of … 167
Armlet found … 59
Arrow heads, flint … 25, 147
Ashes, coal, round pit circles … 131, 132
Ashwood Dale, cave … 75
  ,, Lovers' Leap … viii.
Australian Aborigines, still in Stone Age … 168
Axe, stone … 108, 111

B.

"B" Appendix … 179
Barrows … 1, 83, 97, 98, 102, 103, 109, 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 130
Bateman, Thos. … v., 116, 130, 179
Bead, glass, found … 98
Bear, remains of … 4
  ,, Skull of … 8
  ,, Bone of, and cuts thereon … 68, 73
Belgæ and Wansdyke … 170
Bennett, Dr. Charles … 4
Bibliography … 184
Bodkin found … 25
Bone caves … 27

Page
Book, This; popular form of ... vii.
,, Publication justified ... viii.
Booth High Edge ... 116
Boucher de Perthes ... 167
British camps ... 2
Bronze, objects found ... 11, 17, 23, 61, 105, 143, 145, 157, 159
Bronze Age ... 168
Brooch, peculiar one found ... 173
Burial in contracted position ... 172
Burglary at Pig-Tor ... 3
Burmah, supposed traces of Ancient Man ... 167
Buxton, antiquity of ... 1
,, Pottery found at ... 173
,, Romans at ... 174
"Buxton Advertiser" ... 176
"Buxton Herald" ... 177

C.

"C" Appendix ... 180
Camps, old, British, Roman ... 2
Catalogues (two), ... 134 to 156
Cave and barrow exploration, object of ... 165
Cave, Deep Dale, rush of people to ... 4
,, Connection with opposite cave ... 45
Cave Man ... 167, 170, 171
Caves ... 1, 7 to 81
Cavities in "Thirst House" Cave ... 37, 178
Celtic Ox ... 8
Celts and Iberians ... 171
Chaleux, flint factory at ... 129
Chambers in Deep Dale Cave ... 33, 34
Charcoal found ... 50, 75, 130
Churn Hole ... 45, 78
Cinerary urn found ... 94
Cissbury, flint factory at ... 126
Cists found ... 63, 97, 130
Clay, deposits ... 46
Clay, tempered ... 120
Clodd, Edward, "The Story of Primitive Man" ... 165, 166
Coins, Roman, found ... 19, 20, 21, 22, 112, 115
Colour of hair preserved ... 117
Colour of plants in barrows ... 119
Conclusion ... 165
Constantius II., coin of ... 112

Page
Contents .... ix.
Continent, Prehistoric Workshops on 124
"Contracted position" of remains 119
Cotswolds, flint workshops on 129
Cox, Rev. J. C. 7, 10
Crayford, discovery at 167
Cremation at Abney Low, &c. 120, 123
Cresswell Crags, caves at 180
Crich, pit circles near 130
Croll, Dr., glacial theory 168
Cupstone on Ravenslow 131, 163
Curious incident 2

D.

"D" Appendix 182
Dagger, bronze 101
Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd...v., 8, 52, 68, 126, 130, 166, 167, 169, 171, 176, 177, 178, 180
Deep Dale Cave 2, 7, 21, 29, 42, 63, 64, 172, 182
Deltas and lapse of time 169
Deposits in Thirst House Cave 38
Derbyshire Archæological Society's Journal, &c.................5, 21, 29
Derbyshire, Prehistoric Man in ....v., 170, 175
Diagram of Deep Dale 43, 69
Diggings, other, details 111, 112
Dog, jaw of, in cist 98
Dubois, discovery in Java 167

E.

"Early Man in Britain," quoted 130, 166, 169
Entrance, Deep Dale Cave, sketch 31
Eskimo and Cave Men, ... 171
Excavations at Grinlow, &c. 83, 107, 131
Explorers, unselfishness of 29

F.

Fabricator, flint 102
Fairfield Low, barrow 116
Fairies in Deep Dale 3
,, One caught 50
,, Fairy pipes found 50
Fibula, peculiar one 15
Fibulæ, etc., found....................11, 17, 25, 145, 159, 172
Figuier, Louis, on flint workshops 129

Page
“Finds” ... 10, 26, 122
Finney-Hollins, cave ... 77
Flint chippings found ... 93, 95, 120, 127, 147
,, Practice required ... 126
Flint formation, none in Derbyshire ... 124
Flint in South Derbyshire, conveyed by ice ... 129
Flint wasters ... 124
Food vase ... 91, 102, 111

G.

Geological description of Deep Dale ... 29
Geology, study of ... 165
Glacial Period, Croll’s estimate ... 168
Glacial flow ... 169
Glass bead found ... 98
Gospel Hillocks, barrow ... 119
Goyt’s Moss ... 130
Greenwell, Canon, on ancient burials ... 172
Grinlow barrow ... 83 to 97, 99

H.

Hair, silvery-grey, in barrow ... 117
Half Folles, coin found ... 112
Hill Head, barrow ... 122
History of Man, light shed by exploration ... 165
“Hob,” legends of ... 49
Hobson, Mr. ... 4
Horse shoes ... 132
Howorth, Sir Henry, on Glacial Period ... 169
Human habitation in caves ... 50
Hut circles ... 130, 131, 132, 133

I or J.

Java, discovery there by Dr. Dubois ... 167
Iberians and Celts ... 171
Illustrations...Frontispiece, 11, 17, 23, 31, 35, 39, 43, 57, 61, 65, 69, 73, 81, 85, 89, 91, 95, 99, 103, 105, 109, 113, 127, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 157, 159, 161, 163.
Illustrations, list of ... xi., xii.
Inscription at Deep Dale Cave ... 34
Interments ... 56, 84, 98, 101, 107, 117, 119, 121
Johnson, Dr. Samuel, his opinion of the Past ... 165
Iron Age ... 168
Iron found in barrow, grey hair on it ... 117

Page

K.

Kent's cavern, similar deposits to those of Deep Dale Cave ... 51
Keltic brooch ... 25
Knife found ... 59

L.

Lead slag, at Abney Low ... 120
Linda Spring Wood, pit circles at ... 130
Longitudinal section "Thirst House" ... 34, 35
"Low," derivation of the word ... 83
Lucas, Captain ... 2, 119

M.

MacEnery, discovery by ... 167
Man, connection of, with caves ... 47
,, Light shed on his history ... 165
Map ... End of book
March, Dr., on Ancestral Man ... 171
Marldale, cave and rock shelter ... 78
Mesolithic people, Dr. March on ... 171
Millett, Mr. ... 4, 177, 182
Mineral veins, Deep Dale ... 41
Miners at Deep Dale ... 53, 54, 55
Mortarium, Roman, found ... 19, 135, 143

N.

Neolithic Age ... 167
Niagara and lapse of time ... 169
Noetling, discovery of flints, Burmah ... 167
Nuesch, discoveries in Switzerland ... 168, 180

O.

Objects found ... 3, 8, 10, 23, 37, 48, 51, 59, 63, 67, 75, 77, 78, 87, 94, 107, 117, 177, 182, 183
Object of this book ... 170
Origin of "Thirst House" ... 37, 45
Origin of name of "Thirst House" ... 49
Overlap of the Ages ... 168

P.

Peak, The, barrows around ... 1
Peat, growth of ... 169
Pedestal boulders ... 169

Page

Periods of the Past............ ....167, 168, 169, 175, 180, 181, 182

Pig-Tor, robbery at... 48

Pit circles 130, 131, 132, 133

Plants, leaves of, in barrows.. 119

Plans of barrows...85, 103, 109

Pottery at Deep Dale...51, 161

Preface .... v.

Prehistoric Man in Britain 170

Prehistoric Man in Derbyshire..v., 170, 175

Prehistoric workshops 124

Primitive Man, story of, by Clodd.. ..165, 166

Pudding-Pie, limekiln 116

R.

Rains' Cave ... .29, 182

Rats' bones 102

Ravens-low, pit circles on 130

,, On Ordnance Map 132

,, Roadway between pit circles 132

,, On gritstone formation 132

,, British trackway 133

Recesses in rocks for burials.. 101

Redfern, Mr. 2

References in Appendices as to Periods...174, 175

Relics found...7, 27, 28, 29, 87, 98, 117, 119, 134

"Reliquary," The, reprint from... 56

Remains, human, found............56, 84, 97, 98, 101, 107, 116, 119, 120, 121, 123

Ring found 59

River-Drift Man 167

Robbers at Deep Dale.. 54

Rocks, recesses in used for burials... 101

Rock shelter 78

Romano-British objects.................................3, 21, 52, 59, 78, 172, 173, 183

Roman occupation in Britain... 1

,, At Buxton 174

S.

Salt, Micah...v., vi., vii., 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 27, 29, 37, 48, 54, 64, 83, 97, 102, 107, 108, 124, 130, 133, 172, 176, 182

Salt, W. H..5, 56, 64, 83, 84, 101

Samian ware 9, 183

Schweizersbild, discoveries at...168, 180, 181

"Screes" or debris at Deep Dale 33

Sections, longitudinal, &c., Deep Dale Cave....................................34, 35, 39

Page

Section of barrow.........85, 103, 109
Seventeenth century objects 79
Sheldon, Professor, discovery in Sheen barrow......... 179
Silver-enamelled objects found......... 15
Situation, geographic, of Deep Dale 30
Skeleton, without head 108
Skulls found.........87, 89, 98, 101, 102, 118
Smelting lead, early practice of......... 120
Soil in "Thirst House," nature of......... 38
"Solomon's Temple," Grinlow 83
"Some Ancient Cave Homes," by Ward 182, 183
Spurrell, discovery by 167
Stalagmite, hammer 16, 151
,, Formation of 46
,, Growth of 169
Stanley, H. M., quoted by Dawkins, re pit circles......... 130
Stone Age 77, 168
Stone, removed from barrows 101
,, ,, Fine axe of.........108, 113
Stoop High Edge, barrow.........98, 121
Swallow Tor (or Finney Hollins)......... 77
Switzerland, discovery by Nuesch.........168, 180, 181
Symbols of the Older School of Archæology......... vii.

T.

Tablet of lead, Bateman's......... 116
Talus, exploration in......... 56
Temple, Solomon's, on Grinlow......... 83
Tibiæ, platycnemic, of ancient race......... 108
Time, lapse of.........168, 180, 181, 182
Thirst House Cave.........7, 49, 56, 63, 64
Thirkel-low Frith, barrow......... 97
Thirkel-low, barrow 102
Trackway, old British......... 133
Troglodytes, the, of Buxton......... 174
Turner, W., object in writing this book.........vi., 64, 112

U.

Upper stratum of cave earth......... 50
Urn, cinerary, found......... 94

V.

Vase for food.........91, 102, 111
Vegetable substances in barrows 179

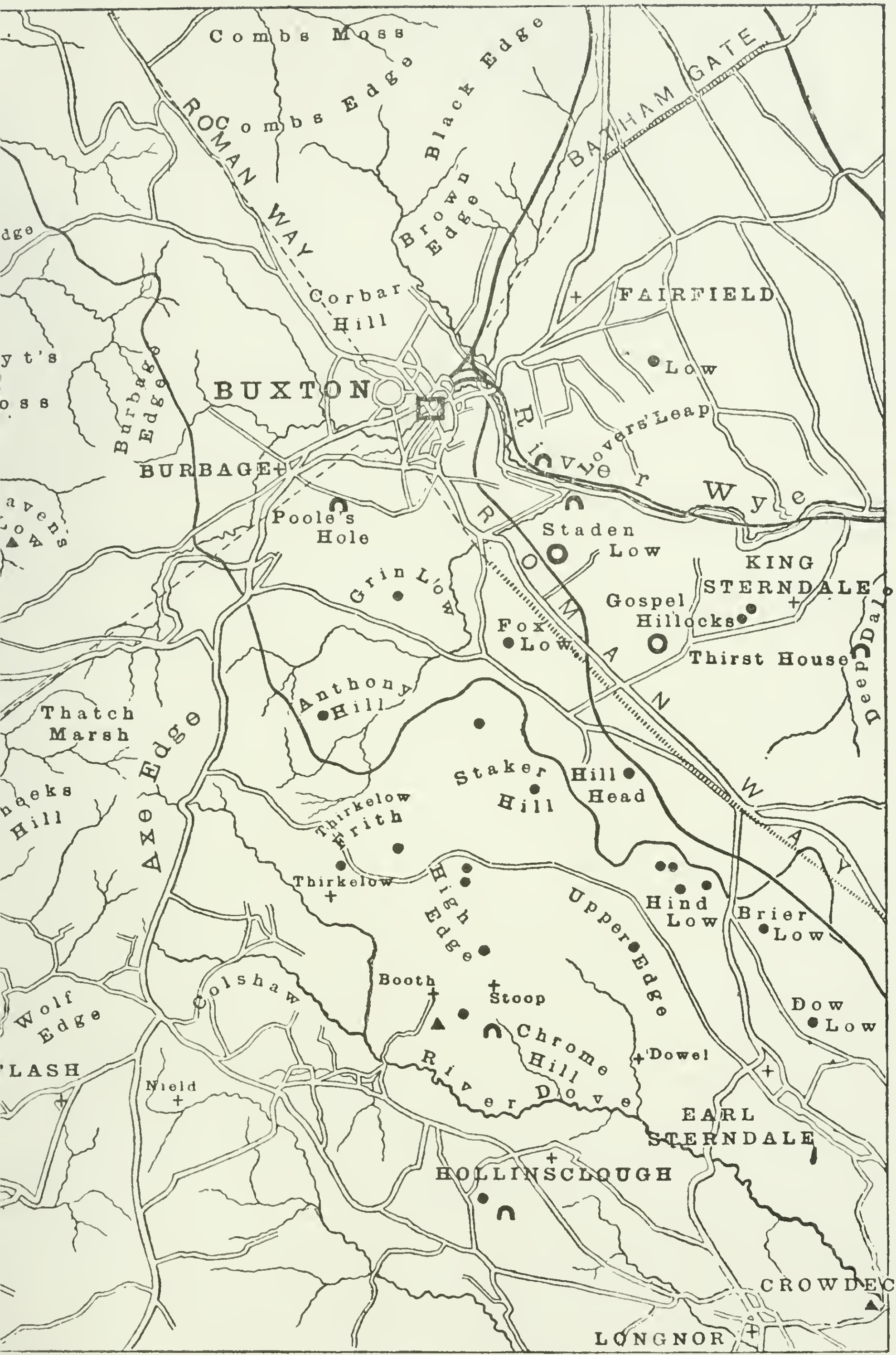
Page
Volcanic stone axe, probably for funeral purposes... 113

W.

Wansdye, The Belgæ, and the... 170
Ward, John, F.S.A....vii., 5, 21, 29, 53, 83, 118, 129, 182
Wasters, flint... 124
Water Swallow, Deep Dale... 45
Workshops, Prehistoric ... 124
Worsaae, estimate of prehistoric time...168, 182

NOTES ON THE ROMAN ROADS.

Several Roman roads radiated from the castrum of Buxton (Aquæ). The line of one S.E. to Little Chester (Derbentio) near Derby is well-known. N.W., this road was continued to Manchester (Mancunio) passing, apparently, Taxal and Disley; but another route across the Goyt and by Pym Chair is pointed out. Another road, the "Batham Gate," proceeded to Brough (Navio); its line on the map is that of the Ordnance Survey, but Mr. Salt reports ancient pitching at Fairfield, which seems to show that it passed through that village. Traces of a northerly road to Melandra Castle (Zerdotalia?) are said to exist. A westerly Roman way, probably made for the camp at Forest Chapel, and thence to Kinderton (Condate) and Chester (Deva). Mr. Salt reports ancient pitching between Buxton and the south end of Burbage, which probably marks this road. It is said that the present highway to Leek is on the site of a Roman road to Chesterton (Mediolanum).



SYMBOLS

ves and Rock Shelters — ∩   Roman Roads - Actual Sites - ''''''''''''

rrows and Interments — ●   Do. Conjectural Sites - - - - - - -

rthworks — O   Foundations, Pits, &c. — ▲   Roman Camps — □

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